

KHÂI- MA

MUNISIPALITY



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Draft Revised (2020/21)

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2017/18- 2021/22)

Compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)

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FORWARD BY MAYOR

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the results of the ever changing societal condition under which services are delivered in our local Municipality. The dynamic needs of our communities require a dynamic approach in re-prioritization the community's needs, in order to meet their demands. The main focus at all times remains the fight against poverty and unemployment as the municipality strive towards building a caring society.

The community participation processes was conducted in all the Wards with a low turnout. Participatory governance are of utmost importance therefore the Municipality are focusing on including communities, stakeholders and Government departments in development decisions. Taking into account the existing conditions and problems the IDP looks at economic and social development for the area as a whole and provides a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected.

A number of potential game changers have also been identified to ensure that Council prioritises its focus and allocation of resources in order to become an institution which Inspires, Innovates and ensures that Inclusivity is paramount in all its efforts and deliberations. Economic growth would be to position Khâi-Ma as an investment destination of choice, enhance our tourism potential, diversifying the local economy and changing the ownership patterns within the current primary and secondary sectors of the economy in accordance to the national imperatives.

Therefor the Municipality have set out to create conditions for decent living through the following programs and many others:

- * Enhance community participation;
- * Ensuring access to municipal services such as electricity, water and sanitation;
- * Continue to provide indigent households with free 50 kW electricity and 6kl water;
- * Implement by-laws;
- * Ensuring that ward committees is functional to serve as interactive and developmental oriented forums between the elected municipal representatives and stakeholders at the community level on a continuous basis;
- * Strengthen the Municipal Public Accounts Committee, Audit and Risk Management Committee;
- * Embarking on intensive awareness campaigns to educate communities about the importance of paying for municipal services;
- * Increase the number of participants and beneficiaries of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Community Works Programme (CWP);
- * Council will ensure that the municipality continues to contribute towards building a growing and inclusive economy with sustainable work opportunities for all;
- * Education and local content promotion among others will be our key focus areas in reducing unemployment.

The implementation of projects in various key issues of the municipal IDP has compelled the institution to approach service delivery in a new and effective way. Since the inception of this council in 2016, the Municipality has initiated the delivery of integrated package of services.

In addition to the above, we have to ensure that sustainable jobs are created by partnering with our social partners to revive our economy.

In conclusion, Khâi-Ma Municipality alone will not be able to address the needs of our people, therefor working together with communities, social partners as well as government departments we would be in a position to create a better live for all.

Council is mindful of the fact that there's still a lot which has to be done to close the gaps of service delivery to all its community members within the jurisdiction of Khâi-Ma and this revision of the IDP seeks to address the backlogs and attend to the issues as raised during the consultative meetings held prior to the adoption of this IDP under review.

Cllr. P A van Heerden

Mayor: Khâi-Ma Municipality

OVERVIEW BY MUNICIPAL MANAGER

An integrated development plan (IDP) is a municipality's principal strategic document (section 25 and 35 of the Systems Act). It therefore gives me great pleasure as the Accounting Officer to make this submission to this integrated development plan which will serve as my overview.

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 mandates municipalities to undertake developmental oriented planning, so as to ensure that they achieve their constitutional obligations (sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution).

KhâI-MA Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as a strategic framework that guides the municipality's planning and budgeting. In order to provide democratic and accountable government for the local communities, the municipality continues to consult both its internal and external stakeholders in the IDP development process.

The key projects identified for implementation in the IDP are sourced from the communities and other stakeholders through various public participation platforms.

This IDP is therefore informed by national and provincial government development goals and priorities, emerging socio-economic trends, the ever increasing demand and social cry of the people of KhâI-MA for better services and other related issues that provide a framework in which the municipality can ensure developmental local government.

It is important to note that municipalities operate in an ever-changing environment, and KhâI-MA Municipality is not different to such changes. The dynamic nature of local, provincial, national and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and new demands. As a result, the needs and priorities of the people of KhâI-MA change from year to year hence we make sure that the IDP is revised annually to cater for such needs as and when they arise.

Similarly, it is important to note furthermore that some of the identified needs as captured during the community participation platforms will be used as a tool for negotiations with other developmental companies doing business in the surroundings of the Municipality. This will be done solely to mobilise support and funding for the construction and development of the needs required to be fulfilled in parts of our communities.

The Municipality alone, will never be able to develop its community's needs. It requires a buy in from partners to fulfil the needs and aspirations of its communities. In this, we hope to gather thought and support to champion the needs and aspirations of our community's at large.

To enable a close co-ordination and integration amongst projects, programmes and activities. The municipality will continue to work closely with the local communities, religious structures, institutions of learning and the business community to name but a few.

The IDP will be implemented through an annual implementation framework called the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan – SDBIP), which links key performance indicators to the annual budget.

Senior Managers (CFO and Municipal Manager) will their annual performance agreements, which serve as a monitoring tool for departmental performance. Consequently, the municipality will monitor the implementation of its SDBIP and the performance of its senior managers (Technical and Corporate) once appointed through an integrated performance.

In conclusion allow me to state that the successful implementation of the IDP and Budget can be achieved only through a partnership with all spheres of government, communities and the private sector. It is indeed true that “Working together, we can do more”.

Obakeng Isaacs

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Executive Summary

A: Vision

Improve the living standards and circumstances of communities with limited resources.

Mission

Build a healthy, safe and economy sustainable society within the Municipality's jurisdiction to the benefits of its citizens through education, economic and infrastructure development and Governance.

B: Demographic Profile of the Municipality

Established through South African legislation as a category B- municipality, Khâi- MA (“Opstaan”) is responsible to render services to its citizens on a sustainable basis.

The Khâi-Ma Municipality has been, in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Act nr 117 of 1998 classified as a Category B municipality, and was proclaimed as a local municipality with a council combined with a ward participatory system. The Khâi-Ma Municipality is deemed to be a low capacity municipality, and shares executive and legislative authority with the Namakwa District Municipality. The municipal area is demarcated into four wards as set out below:

Wards	Communities	Total voters
Ward 1	Onseepkans, Vrugbaar, Raap & Skraap	1551
Ward 2	Blyvooruitsig,	1686
Ward 3	Pella and Klein Pella	1871
Ward 4	Pofadder town area, Part of Blyvooruitsig, Aggeneys, Witbank and Dwaggasoutpanne.	1963
Total		7071

Khâi- Ma Municipality renders basic services to the inhabitants of Onseepkans, Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder and Wittbank. Vedanta renders basic services to the inhabitants of Aggeneys, which Has been proclaimed as a town. The inhabitants of Dwaggas Soutpans receive basic services from the employer, while some of the employees has property in the Hantam Municipality.

The situational analysis and statistics presented in this chapter indicate the developmental challenges facing Khâi-Ma Municipality, such as poverty, unemployment, and service delivery backlogs. The programmes and projects in this IDP are informed by this scenario.

Geographic Profile

Khâi-Ma Local Municipality is situated between S29° 08' 08, 7 and E19° 23' 27, 1 and falls within the Namakwa District of the Northern Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa. The Northern Cape is spatially the largest province in the country, but also has the lowest population and some of the least developed areas in terms of its economic and social development. Khâi-Ma with Pofadder as the seat is situated, in the central north region of the Namakwa District, which is the furthest north in terms of the provincial boundaries. The Orange River which flows to the west coast is the northern border of the Municipality.

The municipality can be reached by a national route (N14), regional route (R358), Loop 10 from different ways and are also connected to Namibia through one of the roads (R358) and a gravel road from the turn off to Pella to Witbank via Goodhouse and Steinkopf in the Nama Khoi Municipality.

See maps on the next page.



Khâi-Ma Municipality

Towns:

- Pofadder
- Aggeneys
- Pella
- Witbank
- Onseepkans

Surrounding Farms: Raap-en Skraap, Noriseep, Vrugbaar, Rooipad, Dwagga, Soutpanne

(Retrieve from the previous IDP 2012- 2017)



Pictures from the Internet

Population

The population for Khâi-Ma has increased to an estimated total of 12,465 people since the last census in 2011 (2016 Community Survey) with a growing rate of 0,83%. The municipality is sparsely populated (+/- 1 person/km²); most people are settled in its five (5) towns and surrounding farms. The municipality is characterized by vast tracts of land, pristine natural environment, unique mountains and its limited cell phone reception, which can be regarded as a unique attraction by some urban dwellers who wish to escape the rush of the cities. This inherent potential for eco-tourism needs to be exploited and managed in a sustainable manner in order to retain this unique setting.

	1996			2001			2011			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	545	518	1 063	577	499	1 076	567	537	1 104	571	460	1 031
05 - 09	563	562	1 125	596	546	1 143	583	494	1 078	406	630	1 036
10 - 14	562	551	1 113	560	544	1 104	544	496	1 041	674	513	1 187
15 - 19	405	373	778	460	441	900	521	492	1 013	609	345	955
20 - 24	410	337	748	625	515	1 139	691	595	1 285	356	372	728
25 - 29	397	353	750	592	524	1 116	657	557	1 214	429	667	1 096
30 - 34	388	413	801	560	482	1 043	602	474	1 075	475	424	899
35 - 39	332	337	669	455	433	887	515	402	917	491	361	852
40 - 44	314	285	599	383	362	745	470	413	883	544	448	992
45 - 49	214	201	415	307	300	607	378	352	729	419	577	995
50 - 54	195	198	393	221	213	434	323	307	630	315	288	603
55 - 59	141	162	304	192	205	397	263	224	487	218	315	533
60 - 64	122	120	241	129	155	284	163	156	319	366	316	682
65 - 69	70	101	171	102	111	212	110	155	265	337	251	588
70 - 74	64	63	127	67	85	152	77	98	176	188	289	478
75 - 79	43	65	108	48	59	107	56	63	120	22	67	89
80 - 84	21	42	62	23	44	67	18	45	63	50	70	120
85+	21	33	54	17	38	55	21	44	65	88	118	206
Unspecified	19	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 826	4 724	9 550	5 914	5 556	11 468	6 559	5 904	12 464	6 558	6 511	13 070

Table 2: Population by group type, 1996-2016

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Black African	282	1 424	2 195	346
Coloured	7 904	8 880	9 359	10 997
Indian or Asian	1	9	55	119
White	1 321	1 156	754	1 011
Other	-	-	103	-
Unspecified	42	-	-	-
Total	9 550	11 469	12 465	12 473

Table 1: Population by sex, 1996-2016

1996			2001			2011			2016*		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4 826	4 724	9 550	5 914	5 555	11 469	6 560	5 905	12 465	6 563	5 910	12 473

* Note: Caution should be used by the reader when interpreting the values for municipalities in Namakwa due to the large out of scope Dwelling Units sampled for the survey.

Table 1 shows that the population of Khai-Ma increased by 2 923 persons over the period 1996 to 2016, from 9 550 persons in 1996 to 12 473 persons in 2016. It shows that the number of males increased by 1 737 persons, from 4 826 persons in 1996 to 6 563 persons in 2016, whilst the number of females increased by 1 186 persons over the same period. Gender proportions show that there were more males than females in the municipality.

Figure 1: Distribution of the population of Namakwa district by local municipality, 2016

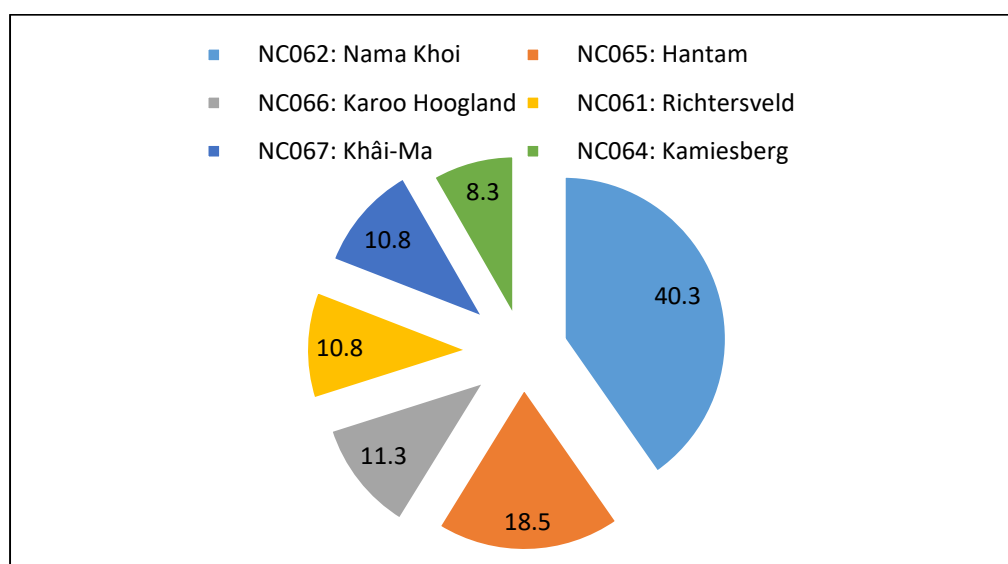


Figure 1 indicates that Nama Khoi municipality had a 40.3% share of the total population in Namakwa district. This was followed by Hantam, Karoo Hoogland, Richtersveld, Khai-Ma and Kamiesberg local municipalities with 18.5%, 11.3%, 10.8%, 10.8 and 8.3% respectively of the total district population.

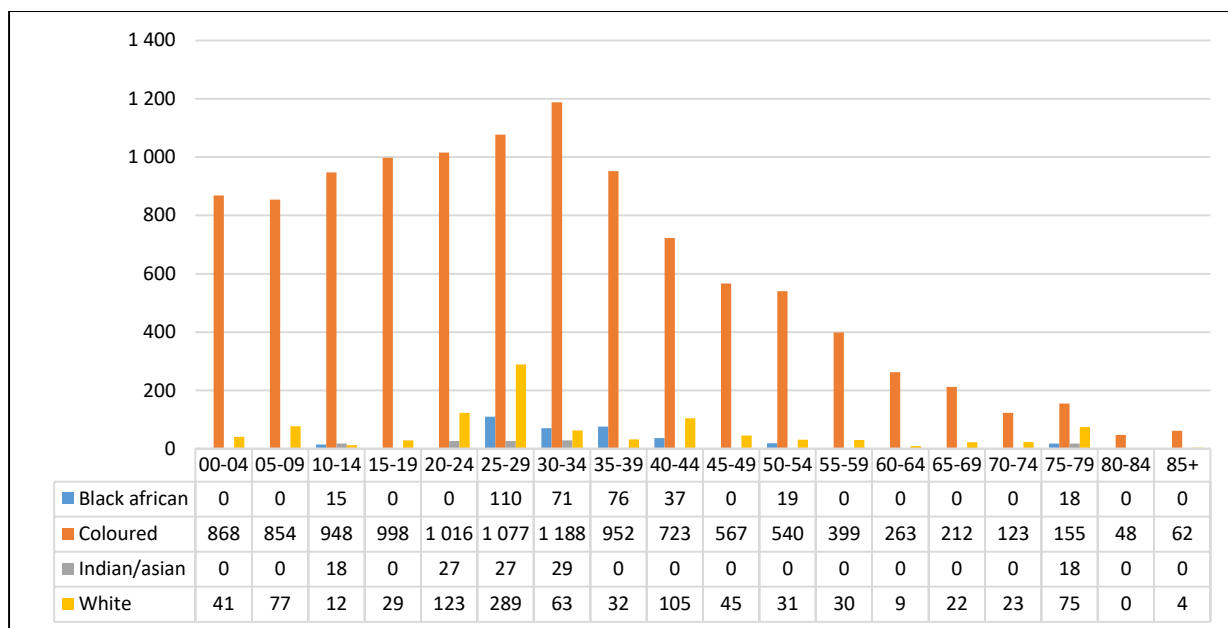


Figure 5 outlines the population distribution of Khai-Ma by five-year age groups and population group type. It shows that Coloureds are the dominant population group across all age cohorts. This is followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asia population groups respectively.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the population of Khai-Ma by sex, 2016

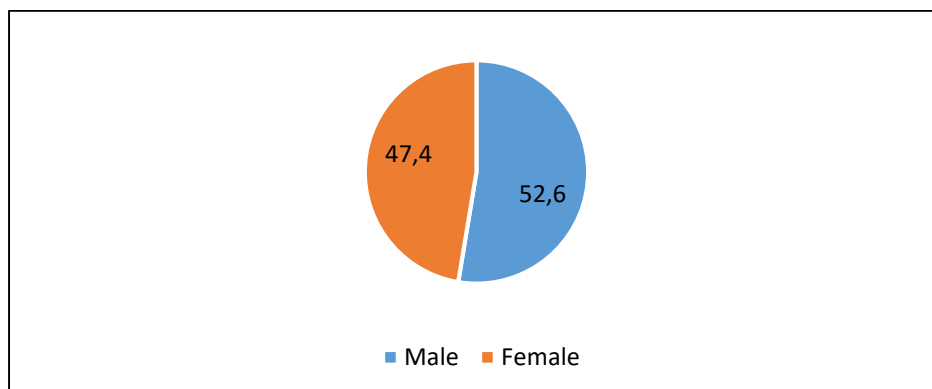


Figure 2 depicts a greater proportion of males than females in Khai-Ma municipality, at 52.6% and 47.4% respectively.

Table 2 summarizes the number of persons by population group type from 1996 to 2016. There is an increase observed in the population across all racial groups except the White population group. It shows a greater decrease in the number of Black Africans between 2011 and 2016. There is however a greater proportional increase in the Indian/Asian population group over the past 20 years.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of the population by group type, 2016

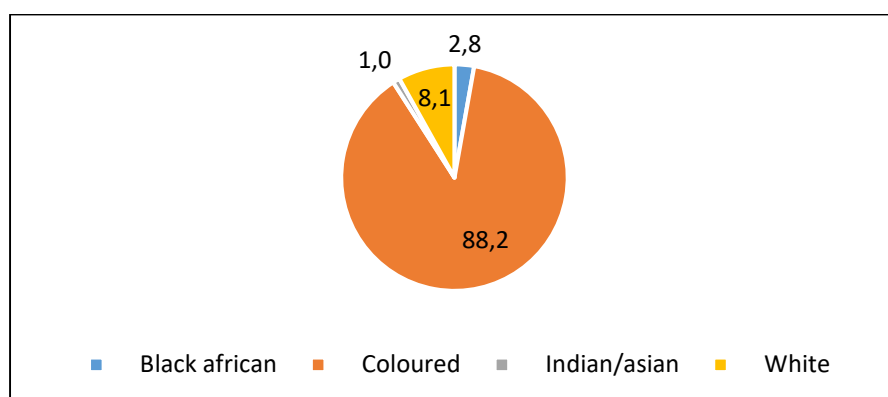


Figure 3 outlines the percentage distribution of the population of Khai-Ma municipality in 2016, where the Coloured population group accounts for 88.2% of the population in the municipality, followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asian population groups respectively.

Figure 4: Distribution of the total population by age group and sex, 2016

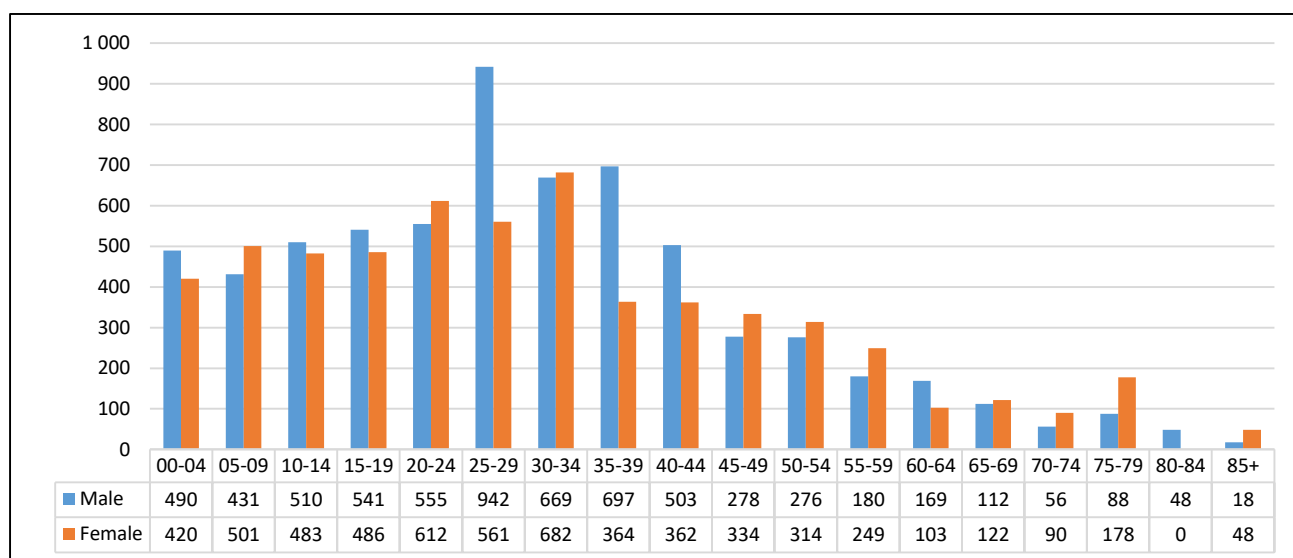


Figure 4 indicates that the greater proportion of the population in Khai-Ma municipality is young, consisting mainly of children and youth. There is however a greater proportion of males compared to females for the ages 10 to 19 years, and the female population shows a slightly greater proportion in numbers compared to males for the ages 85 and above. This signifies a greater lifespan for females than males.

Table 3: Population by 5 year age groups and sex, 1996-2016

Table 3 summarizes the population for Khai-Ma municipality by five years age groups and sex. It shows a general increase in the population for the age groups over the period 1996 to 2016, where there is a significant increase in the proportion of elderly population aged 65 years in the municipality.

Figure 5: Population distribution by age and group type, 2016

Table 4: Distribution of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status, 2016

Marital status	Number	Percentage (%)
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc.)	2 853	28.1
Living together like husband and wife/partners	899	8.8
Divorced	117	1.2
Separated; but still legally married	100	1.0
Widowed	433	4.3
Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before	328	3.2
Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner	5 433	53.5
Total	10 164	100.0

Table 4 shows that 53.5% of the population of Khai-Ma is single and has never lived together as husband/wife/partner. This is followed by those who are legally married (includes customary, traditional, religious etc.) at 28.1% and those that are living together as husband and wife/partner (8.8%). About 1.2% are divorced, and 1.0% are separated but still legally married.

Table 5: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken most often in the household, 2016

Language spoken in households	Number	Percentage (%)
Afrikaans	11 815	96.6
English	103	0.8
IsiXhosa	114	0.9
IsiZulu	28	0.2
Setswana	78	0.6
Other	99	0.8
Total	12 237	100.0

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 5 above shows that the language spoken mostly by households in Khai-Ma municipality is Afrikaans, spoken by 11 815 (96.6%) of households, followed by those who speak IsiXhosa (0.9%) and English (0.8%). The least spoken languages in Khai-Ma is IsiZulu and Setswana.

Table 6: Distribution of religious belief, 2016

Religious belief	Number	Percentage (%)
Christianity	12 239	98.5
Islam	83	0.7
Agnosticism	51	0.4
Other	50	0.4
Total	12 422	100.0

Table 6 shows that 98.5% of the population in Khai-Ma follows a Christian religious belief, followed by Islam at 0.7%. About 0.4% follow Agnosticism as a religious belief.

Table 7: Distribution of Christian denomination, 2016

Christian denomination	Number	Percentage (%)
Catholic	8 982	74.3
Anglican/Episcopalian	325	2.7
Lutheran	33	0.3
Methodist	68	0.6
Pentecostal/Evangelistic (e.g. Assemblies of God; Born Again Church of God in Christ; Rhema Church; Apostolic Faith Mission; Prophetic Ministry)	191	1.6
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church (e.g. Zion Christian Church; Apostolic Church; African Nazareth Baptist Church/Shembe)	21	0.2
Jehovah's Witness	109	0.9
Reformed church (e.g. Dutch Reformed church; United Reformed Church; Christian Reformed Church)	1 477	12.2
Just a Christian/non-denominational	185	1.5
Other	703	5.8
Total	12 093	100.0

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 7 shows that 74.3% of the population of Khai-Ma municipality that follows the Christian religion belongs to the Catholic religious denomination, followed by those attending the Reformed church (e.g. Dutch reformed church) and Anglican/Episcopalian at 12.2% and 2.7% respectively.

2.2 Migration

Table 8: Population by region of birth and population group type, 2016

Region of birth	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	(%) Total
Born in South Africa	289	10 937	36	856	12 118	97.3
SADC	36	59	-	83	178	1.4
Rest of Africa	21	-	-	-	21	0.2
United Kingdom and Europe	-	-	-	51	51	0.4
Asia	-	-	83	-	83	0.7
Total	346	10 997	119	990	12 452	100.0

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 8 shows that the majority of foreign nationals in Khai-Ma were from the SADC region (178 persons), followed by those from Asia (83 persons). In terms of the population group type, the majority of those from other regions outside South Africa are the Whites (83), and Indian/Asians (83), followed by Coloureds and Black Africans respectively.

Table 9: Top sending countries by sex, 2016

Country	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Namibia	95	48	143	40.6	48.5	42.9
Bangladesh	83	-	83	35.5	-	24.9
Ireland	-	51	51	-	51.5	15.3
Ethiopia	21	-	21	9.0	-	6.3
Mozambique	19	-	19	8.1	-	5.7
Zimbabwe	16	-	16	6.8	-	4.8
Total	234	99	333	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9 depicts that 42.9% of foreign nationals in Khai-Ma are from Namibia, followed by Bangladesh (24.9%), and Ireland (15.3%).

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of persons born outside South Africa, 2016

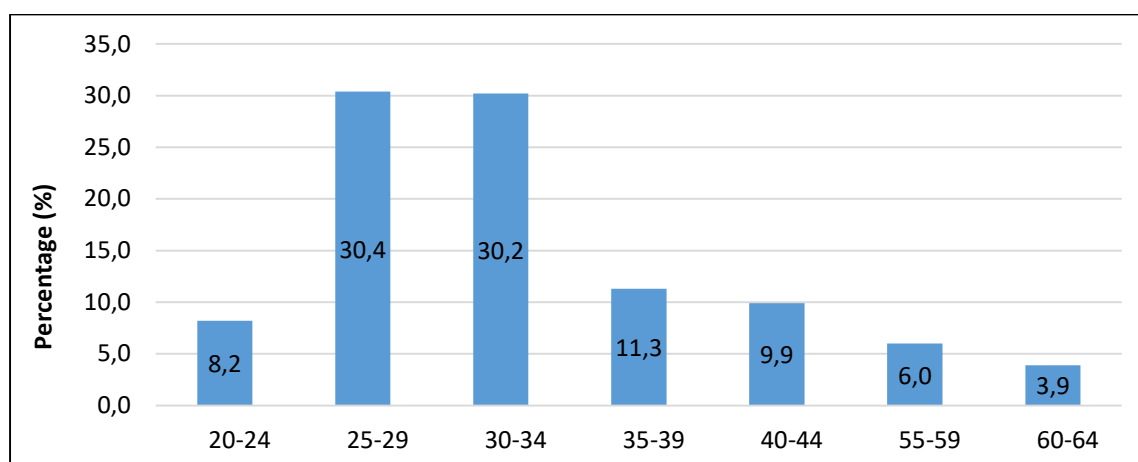


Figure 6 outlines that the majority of foreign nationals residing in Khai-Ma are mostly young people, between the ages of 25 to 34 years (60.6%).

Table 10: Reasons for moving to current place of residence, 2016

Reasons for moving to current place	Number	Percentage (%)
Education(e.g. Studying; schooling; training)	19	2.6
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	36	5.0
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	209	29.1
Look for paid work	150	20.9
Moving as a household with a household member (for health	157	21.8
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	46	6.4
Other business reasons(e.g. Expansion of business)	27	3.8
Retirement	32	4.5
Start a business	21	2.9
Other	22	3.1
Total	719	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 10 shows that amongst other reasons why people had moved to their current place of residence in Khai-Ma, it's mainly because of a job transfer/take up new job opportunity (29.1%), followed by those moving as a household with a household member for health reasons (21.8%), and those who are looking for paid work (20.9%).

Population and Households

Overview of Neighbourhoods within 'Name of Municipality'		
Settlement Type	Households	Population
Towns		
Pofadder	1221	3 663
Pella	847	2 541
Aggeneys	573	2 262
Sub-Total	2641	8 466
Townships		
Sub-Total		
Rural settlements		
Onseepkans	561	2151
Witbank	83	249
Khâl- Ma NU	990	2148
Sub-Total	1 613	4 548
Informal settlements		
Sub-Total		
Total	4254	13070

The total number of households in the towns and to which the Municipality has rendered basic services to is equal to **2691**.

C. Powers and Functions of the Municipality

Section 156 of the SA Constitution determines:

1. A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer
 - a. the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5 of the Local government ; and
 - b. any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.
2. A municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer.
3. Subject to section 151(4), a by-law that conflicts with national or provincial legislation is invalid. If there is a conflict between a by-law and national or provincial legislation that is inoperative because of a conflict referred to in section 149, the by-law must be regarded as valid for as long as that legislation is inoperative.
4. The national government and provincial governments must assign to a municipality, by agreement and subject to any conditions, the administration of a matter listed in Part A of Schedule 4 or Part A of Schedule 5 which necessarily relates to local government, if
 - a. that matter would most effectively be administered locally; and
 - b. the municipality has the capacity to administer it.
5. A municipality has the right to exercise any power concerning a matter reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions.

The powers and functions of municipalities are revised from time to time and a result functions are the moving of powers and functions from provincial government to local government and vice versa.

Functions which are also shared with Namakwa District Municipalities:

D. Process followed to develop the IDP

1. Legislative Requirements

The following legislation defines the nature of the IDP:

- ▶ Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996

This Act stipulates that a municipality must give priority to the basic needs of its communities and promote their social and economic development to achieve a democratic, safe and healthy environment.

The objects of local government, in terms section 152: Constitution of RSA, 1996 (Chapter 7): are -

- a. to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- b. to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- c. to promote social and economic development;
- d. to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- e. to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

The developmental duties of municipalities, in terms of section 153 are:

A municipality must

- a. structure and manage its administration, and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and
- b. participate in national and provincial development programmes.

- ▶ Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000)

This Act stipulates the need for each and every municipality to develop and adopt an IDP, which should be reviewed annually. In addition, it outlines the IDP process and components.

- ▶ Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)

This Act makes provision for alignment between the IDP and the municipal Budget. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan is the mechanism that ensures that the IDP and the Budget are aligned.

- ▶ Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013)

This Act provides for spatial planning, development and land use management in the Republic including Khâ- Ma Municipality.

- ▶ Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

These Regulations make provision for the inclusion in the IDP of the following:

- The institutional framework for the implementation of the IDP;
- Investment and development initiatives in the Municipality;

- Key performance indicators and other important statistical information;
- Financial Plan/ budget; and
- The Spatial Development Framework.
- are driven by the management team and systems within the municipality with implementation regularly monitored during the year through the performance management system;
- contain a long term development strategy that can guide investment across the municipal
- The institutional framework for the implementation of the IDP;
- Investment and development initiatives in the Municipality;
- Key performance indicators and other important statistical information;
- Financial Plan; and
- The Spatial Development Framework.

2. Process Plan

The process plan beneath (pages 21- 29) describes the processes for the development of the budget and IDP for this 2020/ 2021 review.

KHÂI-MA MUNICIPALITY 20-



IDP REVIEW & BUDGET (2020/2021)

PROCESS PLAN

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a single and inclusive strategic planning instrument that is intended to promote Local Economic Development, Spatial Development, Infrastructure Development, Institutional Transformation and Budget Alignment of a municipality.

This Process Plan guides the planning of the review of Khâl- Ma Municipality's adopted IDP for the period starting 1 July 2020 and ending 30 June 2021.

1.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) hereinafter referred to as the Act, prescribes that municipalities must adopt and follow a process to draft, consider and adopt an Integrated Development Plan.

Section 25. (1) Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which—

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; ~~
- (d) complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (e) is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 28 (1) determines: "Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan."

Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan

Section 34 determines: A municipal council—

- (a) must review its integrated development plan—
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4 (i); and
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- (b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

Parallel to the Act, the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) states in section 21

- (a) that "the mayor of a municipality must co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget -related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible;

(b) At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for –

- (i) The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget
- (ii) annual review of –
 - (aa) the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act and
 - (bb) the budget related policies.
- (iii) tabling and adoption of any amendments to the Integrated development plan and budget related policies; and
- (iv) any consultative process forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraphs(i), (ii) and (iii)

BACKGROUND

This plan therefore seeks to provide the timeframes, mechanisms and procedures that will be followed by Khai- Ma Local Municipality in preparing its Integrated Development Review Plan for period, 1 July 2020 until 30 June 2021 as well as the approval of annual budget financial year in question.

1.3 Elements of the IDP Process Plan

The IDP process plan entails the following elements;

- ☐ Time frames
- ☐ Mechanisms and procedures for alignment;
- ☐ Mechanisms for Public Participation.
- ☐ Binding plans and planning requirements at Provincial and National level
- ☐ Procedures and principles for monitoring the planning process and amendments.

Timeframes for IDP Process Plan

The table below (*next page*) provides all activities, responsibilities and stakeholders and timeframes.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE NEW BUDGET	IDP FOR THE NEXT YEAR	RESPONSIBILITY	DUE DATE
TIME SCHEDULES PLANNING			
Compilation of time schedules for the next budget cycle.	Compilation of time schedules for the next IDP process.	Municipal Manager	31 July 2019
TIME SCHEDULES AND CONSULTATIONS			
Mayor submits new budget process and timeframes to the Council.	Mayor submits new IDP planning process and timeframes to Council.	Mayor	30 August 2019
Advertisement (website, local newspapers and notice boards) of budget process and time schedules.	Advertisement (website, local newspapers and notice boards) of the new process, schedules and meetings of all forums and committees.	Municipal Manager	Within 5 days after submission to the Council
Ensure linkages of consultation of both the budget and IDP process take place.	Ensure linkages of consultation of both the budget and IDP process take place.	Mayor	Continuous process
Review all extern mechanisms to ensure that all possible changes with agreements, which may have an impact on the next budget, are considered.		Municipal Manager	30 September 2019
PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY			
	Review the performance of the IDP for the past year and consult with the community (ward committees included) on performance and changes in needs (Steering Committee and IDP Rep Forum)	Municipal Manager	1 Oct– 8 Nov 2019
Submit draft annual report for 2018/ 2019 financial year		Municipal Manager	31 August 2019
Based on the financial statements of the previous year and the results of performance investigations consider the financial position and capacity of the Municipality to determine the impact thereof on future strategies and budgets.		Chief Financial Officer	30 September 2019
Assess quarterly performance of departments (s 52)		Mayor	Quarterly

LONG TERM PLANNING			
<p>In consultation with the Council (workshops), determine future priority areas for the Municipality to guide the budget allocations and IDP plans.</p> <p>Confirm present policy priorities and compile new policy priorities for the next three years.</p> <p>Council approves the policy directions and priority areas.</p> <p>Identify all factors, which may have an impact on future budgets and determine broad financial frameworks.</p> <p>Implementation of municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)</p> <p>Determine possible income/funding, which may become available for the next three years.</p> <p>Determine the most likely outcome and identify any needs for changes towards fiscal strategies.</p> <p>Refine income and funding policies, included tariff structures.</p> <p>Prepare the initial allocations based on the financial capacity and the most likely future financial outcome.</p> <p>Council discussed the desire income, objectives, priorities and outputs for the next three years.</p> <p>Municipality derives inputs from National and Provincial Government and other bodies about factors which may influence the budget.</p> <p>Advertisement of requests for funding transfers to organizations outside the government spheres</p>	<p>In consultation (workshops) with the Council update the future directions, strategies and priorities for the next 3 to 5 years.</p> <p>Incorporate the inputs regarding their needs and priorities from the community</p> <p>Council discussed the desire outcome, objectives, priorities and outputs for the next three years.</p>	Mayor	24 October 2019
		Municipal Manager	31 October 2019
		Mayor	31 October 2019
		Municipal Manager	31 October 2019
		All Departments	Ongoing/ Continuous
		Municipal Manager	25 November 2019
		Chief Financial Officer	29 November 2019
		Municipal Manager	29 November 2019
		Municipal Manager/ CFO	29 November 2019
		Municipal Manager	29 November 2019
		Council	14 December 2019
		Municipal Manager	14 December 2019
		Municipal Manager	18 December 2019

PREPARATION OF DRAFTS			
Keep council updated about progress against IDP/ Budget process schedule and obtain approval for any adjustment to the process	Integrated with the IDP, including the update of budget frameworks	Municipal Manager	Quarterly
Assess performance of the municipality and submit reports (section 72) to the mayor, provincial and national treasury		Municipal Manager	24 January 2020
Preparation of draft IDP and capital and operational plans with costs and income projections. Incorporate in the first SDBIP.		All Managers/Heads Municipal Manager	31 January 2020
Preparation of projections of functional allocations based on past performance and adjusts with known factors, known obligations and asset maintenance requirements.		Municipal Manager	31 January 2020
Adjust plans to establish link with available resources and policy priorities.		Municipal Manager	31 January 2020
Finalization of preliminary options for the IDP and budget for the next three years.		Municipal Manager	31 January 2020
Consider the impact on tariffs and consumers levies		Chief Financial Officer	31 January 2020
		Chief Financial Officer	31 January 2020
PRIORITY DETERMINATION			

Consult Council about the preliminary budget, tariff adjustments and IDP medium term proposals.		All Managers and Heads	14 February 2020
Mid- Year budget visits by Provincial Treasury	Mid- Year budget visits by Provincial Treasury	Municipal Manager and Team	20- 21 February 2020
Council discusses the preliminary budget, tariff adjustments and IDP proposals in consideration with the priorities and objectives which are included in the medium term proposals.	Council discusses the preliminary budget, tariff adjustments and IDP proposals in consideration with the priorities and objectives which are included in the medium term proposals.	Council and Management	28 February 2020
Go ahead with the finalization of the operational plans and budgets.	Go ahead with the finalization of the operational plans	All Managers and Heads	28 February 2020
Incorporate the objectives and operational plans in the draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.	Incorporate the objectives and operational plans in the draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.	Municipal Manager	28 February 2020
National and Provincial accountancy officials finalize any adjustments towards the projected allocations for the next three years no later than their own budgets.		National and Provincial Dept's	28 February 2020
FINALISATION OF DRAFTS			
Finalization of detailed draft budget for the next three years in accordance with the prescribed format.	Finalization of detailed updates of the IDP and budget link.	Chief Financial Officer	28 February 2020
Incorporate the draft budget proposals and monthly projections of Income, Expenditure, Capital and Income per Source in the draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.		Chief Financial Officer	28 February 2020 2 March 2020
Present Draft IDP and Budget to the Steering Committee for quality check prior to submission to council	Present Draft IDP and Budget to the Steering Committee for quality check prior to submission to council	Municipal Manager Chief Financial Officer	20 March 2020
Council considers and adopts the oversight report on comments on annual report	Council consider and adopts the oversight report on comments on annual report	Council	31 March 2020
CONSIDERATION OF DRAFTS BUDGET & IDP			
Council considers the draft budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP submitted by Mayor	Council considers updated draft IDP submitted by the Mayor	Mayor/ Council	31 March 2020
CONSULTATION (with other authorities)			
Send a copy of the draft budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and changes in the IDP to National and Provincial Government for inputs.	Send a copy of the draft budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and changes in the IDP to National and Provincial Government for inputs.	Municipal Manager	1 April 2020

Draft Budget Performance Assessment conducted by Provincial Treasury Receive, analyze and incorporate inputs of the communities, National and Provincial Government and if necessary, review the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and IDP before submission to Council necessary,		Municipal Manager & Management Team	15 April 2020
	Attend Namakwa District IDP Forum for sector alignment	Municipal Manager and IDP Officer	23 April 2020
	Consultation with the community regarding the draft budget, tariffs, IDP and performance objectives and indicators in the draft SDBIP.	Mayor	30 April 2020
	Receive, analyze and incorporate inputs of the communities, National and Provincial Government and if necessary, review the budget, tariffs, draft SDBIP and IDP before submission to Council necessary,	Mayor	6 April – 25 May 2020
	Provincial IDP Engagement (assessment of IDP)	Municipal Manager and Team	6 May 2020
	Steering committee discuss project list before submission to council	Steering Committee	22 May 2020
FINAL APPROVAL			
Final Budget, tariffs and IDP is submitted to Council for adoption – no later than 31 May.	Final Budget, tariffs and IDP is submitted to Council for adoption – no later than 31 May.	Mayor	29 May 2020
PUBLICATIONS AND SDBIP			
Submit draft SDBIP and draft performance agreements of the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers to the Mayor for approval.		Municipal Manager	29 May 2020
Approval of SDBIP and performance agreements		Mayor	29 May 2020
Place approved budget and policies on municipal website		Municipal Manager	1 June 2020
Publication of notification of the budget, tariffs, IDP and SDBIP and Performance Agreements and send a copy of the approved budget to the National and Provincial Government	Publication of notification of the budget, tariffs and IDP, SDBIP and Performance Agreements and send a copy of the approved budget to the National and Provincial Government	Mayor/ Municipal Manager	16 June 2020
Submission of performance agreements to the MEC of COGHSTA (special council meeting)		Mayor	18 June 2020

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION			
Implementation of the budget.		Municipal Manager	1 July 2020
Start with the preparation of the next budget.		Municipal Manager	July 2020
Review the budget, if necessary			23 January 2021

1.4 ISSUES OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 30 of the Act charges the Mayor with the responsibility to manage the drafting of the municipality's integrated development plan in a manner that is in concert with section 29 of the Act. Furthermore, the Mayor is empowered to assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager relating to the drafting and tabling of the IDP before the municipal council for approval. The Municipal Manager in turn is supported by the IDP unit in managing the preparation of the IDP. In the spirit of promoting the objects of section 29 of Act, the municipality has created an enabling environment for different stakeholders to be involved in developing a people driven IDP. Forums necessitating the achievement of the aforementioned principles are listed below.

- **IDP Coordinators Forum**

This forum must be constituted by the accounting officer and his line managers or heads of departments. This forum provides these representatives with an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual interest and a framework for alignment. This forum meets at least once a month.

- **Public Consultation- Mayoral Road Shows**

The Mayoral road shows are an outreach consultative programme meant for communities across the city who are not organised in any formal structure. This programme which is organised in clustered ward fashion, provides the municipality and communities to engage on the municipality's IDP needs inputs, performance, identification of priority needs for the year ahead and any other matters relating to service delivery issues.

- **The Mayoral Committee/Budget Committee**

The plays an oversight role in preparation and drafting of the IDP and it further approves the IDP process plan, community needs register and public participation plans.

- **The Municipal Council**

According to section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, the municipal council is the body that has the competence to adopt the draft IDP.

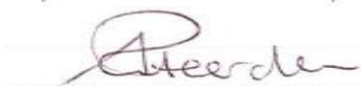
Procedures for Alignment

Section 31(c) of the Act, requires the municipality to align its IDP with the IDP's of municipalities within the area of jurisdiction of the district municipality where such a municipality is located. Furthermore, this section provides that the integrated development plan of a municipality must be aligned to national and provincial plans of organs of the state. In this regard, the Local Government and Housing through the MIDP unit continuously facilitates meetings of all municipalities, national and provincial departments and

Para-statal to iron out issues of alignment.

Adoption by Council

The process plan outlined above was tabled by the Mayor for adoption by Municipal Council on 24 October 2019 in compliance with legislative requirements discussed in paragraph 1.



Cllr. Pasqueline Adonia Van Heerden

Mayor: Khâi-Ma Local Municipality- POFADDER

3. Community Participation

Community participation, in terms of Chapter of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, Act 32 of 2000 was plan to obtain the inputs regarding their needs from the communities.

A meeting was held at Pofadder with the ward committee and representatives of other organisations i.e Commonage Committee, Elderly group, CDW, at 20 November 2020.

A meeting which were scheduled for Pella to be held on 21 November 2020 could not take place due to poor attendance. Less than 20 (twenty) inhabitants turned up and decided that they do not represent the entire community requesting for postponement. Another meeting was called to be held on 2 December 2020 but clash with Vedanta Zinc International Black Mining Complex's public participation meeting in connection with its plans to development of a smeltery for its mining products.

Meetings for the Onseepkans and Witbank could not be held due to financial constraints and cost containment measures, a by-election in ward 4 (Pofadder, Aggeneys, Witbank and Dwaggas Salt Works).

Since 15 March 2020 community meetings are put aside after President Ramaphosa call for no gatherings of a 100 (one Hundred and more) people with effect from and thereafter a lockdown, 27 March 2020 since called with the consent of councilors to identify the communities needs and to obtain their inputs with regard to identified projects.

In the past financial years, attendance of community meetings were poor and need to be paid attention to in future. Possible reasons are:

- (1) Slow development which does not address the needs as inhabitants want;
- (2) Inhabitants' needs are already address;
- (3) No interest at all
- (4) Poor communication

Possible Solution

The following actions can be taken:

- (i) to mobilise the ward committees and print notifications in smaller sizes to distribute it amongst households and motivate inhabitants to attend community meeting for their valuable inputs.
- (ii) Councillors with the assistance of their ward committees have to consider street or block meetings and submit the minutes of the meetings to the administration for incorporate the matters discussed to the IDP;
- (III) The IDP rep forum has to meet twice an annum for giving feedback about inhabitants input with regards to their needs and projects identified to address those needs.

A second round of public participation will follow in April/ May 2020 depending on the "Lock Down" status after the period of 21 days.

E. Spatial Economy and Development Rationale

Set to aid effective and efficient planning and land use management. In the context of the spatial transformation agenda, SPLUMA has been proposed as a possible tool to effect spatial transformation.

1. SPLUMA principles are:

- a) The principle of spatial justice, whereby—
 - i. Past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land;
 - ii. Spatial development frameworks and policies at all spheres of government must address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterised by widespread poverty and deprivation;
 - iii. Spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, must incorporate provisions that enable redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons;
 - iv. Land use management systems must include all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas;
 - v. Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and
 - vi. A Municipal Planning Tribunal considering an application before it, may not be impeded or restricted in the exercise of its discretion solely on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application;
- b) The principle of spatial sustainability, whereby spatial planning and land use management systems must—
 - i. promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;
 - ii. Ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land;
 - iii. Uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments;
 - iv. Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets;
 - v. Consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments;
 - vi. Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; and
 - vii. Result in communities that are viable;
- c) The principle of efficiency, whereby—
 - i. Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure;
 - ii. Decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and
 - iii. Development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and timeframes are adhered to by all parties;
- d) The principle of spatial resilience, whereby-
 - i. Flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks;

e) The principle of good administration, whereby—

- i. All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land systems as embodied in this Act;
- ii. All government departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of spatial development frameworks;
- iii. The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously;
- iv. The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, include transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and
- v. Policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set in order to inform and empower members of the public.

2. Spatial Development Framework

A new draft framework was developed and prepared to be submitted to council for approval. The submission is delayed due to Vedanta Zinc International's Black Mountain Complex inputs to be included.

The framework is available on SPYSIS with the link:

http://app.spisys.gov.za/files/pula/topics/3037832/Public_Documents/Northern_Cape/Kai_Ma_SDF/file_1590017855.pdf

3. Land Use Management System

A draft LUMS, together with a draft spatial development framework was developed and prepared to be submitted to council for approval.

A Namakwa District Municipal Planning Tribunal consisting out of eight members, one municipal official for every municipality in the district evaluates and recommends applications for land use to council in terms of SPLUMA legislation. .

F. Status Quo Assessment

1. SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

(1) Strategic Objectives

Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and assure proper operations and maintenance.

(2) Intended Outcome

Sustainable delivery of improved services to all households

NB: Vedanta takes currently responsibility in rendering basic services to households and other consumers in Aggeneys.

Dwagga Salt Works' inhabitants receive services from their employer too.

The needs of Aggeneys, and Khâl- Ma NU with regards of this function are not included in this chapter.

(3) Water

(a) Water Service Development Plan

The review of the Water Services Development Plan has commenced and it is anticipated that a draft plan will be available at the end of April 2020.

A water service plan also lacks.

(b) National target for this services

The South African Government has set clear and ambitious targets for water supply and sanitation services:

- ☐ Achieve universal, sustainable, safe and reliable water supply provision:
- ☐ 90% by 2019
- ☐ 100% by 2025

Note: The above is an extract from the National Water and Sanitation Master Plan

Average domestic consumption must be reduced to 175 litres per person per day by 2025.

(c) Number/ Percentages of households without access at all, with low standard access and with access (*next page*)

	Onseep- kans	Khâi-Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâi-Ma
Piped (tap) water inside welling/institution	168	318	9	252	414	564	1728
Piped (tap) water inside yard	366	465	48	423	459	6	1764
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	6	135	-	9	6	3	159
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	-	15	-	3	-	-	18
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	-	9	-	9	-	3	18
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	3	9	-	-	-	-	9
No access to piped (tap) water	18	51	3	15	12	-	99

(d) Areas without access in terms of the basic service standards

MAP(S) TO BE INCLUDED

(e) Areas with unreliable service

- (i) In all wards are households without access, but no areas or settlements.
 - (ii) Water connections are done temporary where no reticulation network exist.
- (f) Approved service level for the Municipality s informed by the Spatial Development Framework.
- (i) 25 litres per person per day;
 - (ii) Maximum distance a person should have to cart water to their dwelling is 200 metres;
 - (iii) The flow rate of water from the outlet should not be less than 10 litres per minute.

(g) Service authority

Khâl- Ma Municipality is a service authority supplying water to the communities of Onseepkans in Ward 1 and Witbank in Ward 4. The water resource is the Orange River.

In the case the communities of Blyvooruitsig- Ward 2 and Pofadder in Ward 4, Sedibeng Water Board is the water supplier to the Municipality.

(h) Status of Provision of Free basic services

An indigent policy is adopted by council, providing for households with an total income equal to two (2) state grants- old age and disability qualify for indigent support up to six (6) kilolitres of water and 50 units of electricity.

The number of households which are register as indigent households amounts to 1870 which form about 75% of the total households.

(i) Other challenges

- (i) Supply of clean drink water to inhabitants of Viljoensdraai;
- (ii) High consumption of water with low payment percentages. Consumption at Pella is almost two times higher than in the case of Pofadder;
- (iii) Unequal reticulation of water in communities. Higher situated households at Pella- Melkbosrand and Onseepkans do not get water at all time.
- (iv) Slow supply of water metres to and replacement of default water metres at households in all communities;
- (iv) Removal of existing water meters from households without Municipality's consent;
- (v) Age of existing infrastructure;
- (vi) Non- compliance to arrangements for payments of outstanding debt to water authority service provider can cause negative influence to supply;
- (vii) High consumption of water consumption by indigents;
- (viii) Temporary connections (Pofadder) - pipe is uncovered above the ground and can be damaged;
- (ix) Alternative resources (ground water) are not utilised.
- (x) Rainwater, although low are not harvested for washing laundries and watering plants;
- (xi) Participation in MUSSA.for self- assessment in water quality.

(j) Operation and Maintenance Plan

A draft operation and maintenance plan will be available at the end of May 2020.

(k) Status of Bulk Supply and Storage

- Onseepkans

The challenge with bulk supply at Melkbosrand and Viljoensdraai was supposed to be addressed in the 2018/ 2019 financial year with the Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply Pump Station Project in the 2018/2019 financial year. However, after another financial year (2019/ 2020) has almost passed, the project is not yet completed and the inhabitants still does not have water sufficient water

- Pofadder

Pofadder Bulk Water Supply Augmentation Project is in process. A new bulk pipeline (phase 1) with a pressure tower (Phase 2) at the storage facility for reticulation within the community is completed during the 2017/ 18 and 2018/2019 financial year.

The third phase of the project includes the erection of a 2,5 ML reservoir in order to accomplish sufficient storage. The bulk pipeline between the booster pumps (about 15 kilometres west of Pofadder) will also be upgraded within the 2019/ 2020 financial year.

Another project in the 2017/ 2018 financial year was the Upgrading of Pofadder Internal Reticulation Network- Replacement of Asbestos Pipes (Phase 1) in the 2017/18 financial year. This project did not cover the entire community and has to be extended.

- Pella

The internal reticulation network at Pella does also need to be upgraded which will assist in the Municipality to decrease consumption. Storage is not sufficient and has also to be upgraded.

The current project: Pella- Construction of Bulk Water Reticulation commenced with some members of the 'Pella Community Forum' do not want the installation of pre- paid water meters for households in order to decrease the consumption of water.

- Witbank

Currently, the bulk supply and storage are not sufficient.

(l) Availability of water to other associated facilities

Schools and Clinics

Khâ- Ma Municipality supply water to its associated facilities through the existing water reticulation network.

No special arrangements in connection with supply are made. In case of breakdowns on the reticulation network the facilities, except those with storage tanks will be affected.

(4) Sanitation

(a) Water Services Development Plan

The review of the Water Services Development Plan has commenced and it is anticipated that a draft plan will be available at the end of April 2020.

(b) The national target

The South African Government has set clear and ambitious targets for water supply and sanitation services:

- Achieve universal, sustainable and safe sanitation provision:
- 90% by 2020
- 100% by 2030

Note: The above is an extract from the National Water and Sanitation Master Plan

(c) Number or percentage of households without access at all, with below standard access and with full access

	Onseepkans	Khâi-Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâi-Ma
None	75	45	3	48	42	-	213
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	396	723	3	186	747	570	2619
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	6	150	-	87	51	-	294
Chemical toilet	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	42	21	45	300	9	-	423
Pit toilet without ventilation	30	21	12	69	36	-	168
Bucket toilet	3	9	-	15	-	-	27
Other	3	21	-	6	9	3	42

Note: The above figures can be higher since more households has been established

(d) Type of systems in the municipality and areas where they are

(i) Sewerage system

A number of Households at Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder are connected to a sewer system.

(ii) Conservancy tanks

These tanks are supplied in all three settlements of Onseepkans- ward 1, Mission, Melkbosrand and Viljoensdraai and Pofadder (Skerpioendraai)- ward 4 about 4- 5 households are connected to one conservancy tank.

The tanks are emptied with sewer trucks- one per community. No services are rendered at Witbank;

(iii) Dry system (VIP, UDS)

- Units are supplied in Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella and Witbank.
- The inhabitants of Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella and Witbank could not maintain their dry systems as prescribe and has complaints of bad odour and flies.

- Although dry sanitation could be an ideal replacement for a flush system, if one considers water scarcity and to safe water, the inhabitants prefer flush toilets, since the dry system has odour in summer weather and attract flies.
- The number of households which have conservancy tanks to be emptied by sewer trucks are growing which will have financial implications on the long term.

(e) Areas or settlements without access in terms of basics standards

MAP(S) TO BE INCLUDED

Reasons for lack of services

The availability of funding hampers the supply of toilet facilities to those households without access.

Status of Services

Ward	Community	Areas with good levels services	Areas with intermediate levels of services	Areas with unreliable services
1	Onseepkans	✓	✓	
2	Blyvooruitsig	✓	✓	
3	Pella	✓		
4	Pofadder	✓		✓
	Witbank		✓	

New households (52) have been erected during the past years.

A sanitation project with 32 toilet structures including conservancy tanks funded from an amount of R1 million, allocated by through the EPWP programme is not sufficient to addressed the needs of the inhabitants. This project can be extended to the next financial year with an top- up by Abengoa Solar

(i) Approved level of service for the Municipality as informed by the Spatial Development framework

Adequate service level options for sanitation include:

- VIP latrines and approved Eco-San dry, on-site sanitation systems.
- Low flow on site (LOFLOS) systems (seldom used owing to bad experiences with certain manufacturers proprietary models, but has potential for more extensive use).
- Septic tanks (usually used in areas not serviced with sewers but where full flush systems are installed, may also be an upgradeable option or as an option where the household takes some of the treatment responsibility from the municipal authority). Suitable for less densely populated areas with soil conditions that have good drainage potential.
- LOFLOS or septic tanks with solids-free sewers also referred to as septic tank effluent drainage (STED) systems (appropriate for areas where the soils are poorly drained or areas that have become densely populated where the potential of pollution from the effluent exists. The household also takes on some of the responsibility for sewage treatment and disposal).
- Full water-borne sanitation (the household takes minimal responsibility for treatment and disposal).

(j) Resources available

- Human Resources (drivers and general workers)
- Infrastructure (Sewer system- Pofadder; Conservancy Tanks)
- Vehicle Fleet (5 trucks- 1 is currently out of order. Financial assistance is needed to repair it, since the Municipality struggles with cash flow.

(k) Status of Operation and Maintenance

~~No Maintenance plan exist and this Municipality does not have the expertise to develop such a plan. Assistance is needed from Department of Water and Sanitation.~~

A draft operation and maintenance plan will be developed before or on the end of May 2020.

(l) General challenges

- (i) The maintenance of the vehicle fleet of four sewer trucks is very high.
- (ii) One (1) vehicle out of order-
- (ii) The exiting vehicles is will not be sufficient for the removal of the waste water within the next five years since the number of conservancy tanks will increase. A sewerage pipeline connecting the hospital, Boesmanland High School, Huis Eksteen and even the households in Buitekant Street will be helpful and decrease the number of
- (iii) The Municipality is not financially capable to procure the vehicles needed for the services

(5) Waste Management

(a) Status of Integrated Waste Management Plan

The integrated waste management plan is outdated and need to be revised (with the assistance of Department of Environmental Affairs).

(b) Percentage of People accessing the service

Statssa- **Table 22: Type of refuse removal used by households, 1996-2016**

	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
1996	54.9	4.3	1.8	38.1	1.0	-	100.0
2001	60.2	8.8	7.1	21.9	2.0	-	100.0
2011	75.6	4.6	1.0	11.7	2.6	4.4	100.0
2016	84.4	3.9	1.3	7.6	1.8	1.0	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 22 shows an increase in the proportion of households in the Khai-Ma municipality whose refuse is removed by the local authority at least once a week, from 54.9% in 1996 to 84.4% in 2016. It shows an increase in the proportion of households that have no rubbish disposal.

(c) Strategies employed to reduce, re-use and recycle

- (i) To be addressed during the revision of the integrated waste management plan;
- (ii) Standard Bank will start The Pofadder Recycling project with Khâl- Ma Recycling, consisting out of five unemployed inhabitants from Pofadder. A site in the industrial area, unfortunately more than one kilometre from the existing landfill site is already identified a lease agreement for a period of three years between Khâl- Ma Municipality and Khaima Recycling was concluded. The smme has the option to purchase the stand.

- (iii) Individuals made furniture from scrap wood. No formal application is submitted to any funder yet.
- (iv) Bright Lights Children and Youth Centre re-use small boxes for different products such as Kellogs, Wheet bix etc. to convert it into gift holders which can be re- use.

(d) Services Provider

Khái- Ma Municipality renders this service to its inhabitants. The services is not out-sourced.

(6) Waste Removal

(a) National target

Weekly removal of waste from every consumer.

(b) Service Levels as adopted in relation to the SDF

The outdated SDF does not address waste removal as a basic services. The table below

Service Type	Level 1 Basic	Level 2 Intermediate	Level 3 Full
	Communal (Residents)	Communal (Contractors)	Kerbside

(c) Areas without solid waste removal

Solid waste is not removed at all communities on a regular base. Illegal dumps sites are removed from time to time with the assistance of contractors in operation within the Municipality. The Municipality needs financial assistance for the procurement of vehicles and machines which will enable her to remove the illegal solid waste regularly and to avoid illegal dumps.

(d) Areas with solid waste removal, frequency and reliability of the service

Removal take place at all towns (Onseepkans, Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder except Witbank.

(e) Challenges

- (i) One (1) refuse truck is available for the services in all the communities.
- (ii) Households complaint that refuse is not removed once a week;
- (iii) Plastic bags for refuse removal purpose are not distribute timeously in all communities;
- (iv) Littering and Illegal dumping by inhabitants;
- (v) The employment of youth for clean and campaigning by Department of Environment Affairs, Forestry and Fisheries (Directorate: Environmental Affairs) need to be revised to make provision for supervision to ensure production.

(7) Waste Disposal

(a) Status of waste disposal sites

- (i) Waste are disposed at landfill sites at all communities except Witbank due to the shortage of vehicles.
- (ii) Landfill sites which are licensed are: Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Black Mountain (Aggeneys), Black Mountain- Zuurwater (private) and Black Mountain- Zuurwater (private), and Gamsberg. Witbank does not have a licensed landfill site;
- (iii) Fences of landfill sites are removed by inhabitants more than a year ago. The traditional stone fences is a possible solution against theft and vandalism for the short or medium term while recycling is solution for the long term.
- (iv) Pofadder's landfill site is obsolete and need to be rehabilitated. A new landfill site has to be established.
- (v) Waste including rubbles is also dump illegally on areas near Pofadder landfill site, in streets, other spaces and even in the commonage of the other communities.
- (vi) Weight bridges lack at the different landfill sites;
- (vii) The Municipality does not have an official employed at the landfill site(s) for the control over dumping of waste.
- (viii) A Environment coordinator is not yet appointed in Khâ- Ma Municipality;
- (ix) No equipment/ machinery for the removal of illegal dumps.
- (x) the commencement of the Pofadder Recycling Project funded by Standard Bank;
- (xi) the implementation of by- laws;

(b) Resources available to support the delivery of services

(i) Personnel

The four (4) vacant positions at Pofadder has to be filled in April 2020

Workers of COGTA's CWP (Community Work Programme) assist with cleaning of areas (O.T. Van Schalkwyk Park, community halls at different communities, cemeteries, sport stadium(s).

These workers can also be deployed to assist in the maintenance of infrastructure such as repair of potholes in the tar streets.

(ii) Skills

No skills are available for this service.

(iii) Other related requirements

(8) Electricity and Energy

(a) Status of Energy Plan

An energy master plan lacks. The Municipality appointed EMC, contractor for the INEP (100 house connections to the electricity network) for the development the plan as part of their social responsibility towards community development.

A draft plan is still awaiting from EMC.

(b) National Target

Subject to costs, South Africa could aim for at least 90 percent grid connection by 2030 with alternative off-grid options offered to the remaining households for whom a connection is impractical. (NDP).

(c) Areas without Electricity

All areas have access to electricity.

(d) Areas with access to electricity and the reliable of the service

Table 24: Main source of energy used for lighting, 1996-2016

	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	Total
1996	77.8	0.1	14.1	7.9	-	0.1	100.0
2001	75.2	0.1	11.1	10.7	1.0	2.0	100.0
2011	90.0	0.1	0.7	7.0	2.3	-	100.0
2016	92.4 (2486)	-	-	3.9	2.8	0.8	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 24 shows an increase in the proportion of households using electricity connected to the mains for lighting in Khai-Ma local municipality, from 77.8% in 1996 to 92.4% in 2016. There is also a significant decrease in households that use candles as the main source of energy for lighting.

- (i) All areas in the towns have access to electricity.
- (ii) Khâ- Ma Municipality supply to the households at Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder and Pofadder.
- (iii) Eskom supplies electricity directly to households at Onseepkans, Pella and Witbank.
- (iv) The service is reliable except for breakdowns on the reticulation network (seldom), ESCOM's infrastructure maintenance and loadshedding.

(e) Areas with access to public lighting and reliability thereof

High mast lights

Ward	Community	Settlement/ Area	Numbers	
			Street Lights	High Mast lights
1	Blyvooruitsig		0	4
2	Onseepkans-	Sending	0	2
		Melkbosrand	0	2
		Viljoensdraai	0	1

3	Pella		0	4
4	Pofadder	Town Skerpioendraai		0
	Witbank		0	0

- Some areas at Onseepkans (Sending) and Pella are still dark and more highmast lights are needed. The high mast light in Madeliefie Avenue, Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder needs attention since it is out of order for more than 24 months.

Street lights in Pofadder need to be repaired since many are not functional during the night. Lights also have to be installed at Kerk Street, Kort Street (in front of S.A Police Station), Plein Street.

- The part of the N14 through the town is dark without lighting. Many fatal hit-and-run accidents occurred during the past 10 years. An application has been submitted to SANRAL for the installation of street lights, but is not yet

(f) General challenges

- (i) Load shedding
- (ii) Cost of Electricity
- (iii) Age of Pofadder's reticulation network
- (iv) High masts lights
- (iv) Witbank does not have public lighting.

(9) Roads

(a) Integrated Transport Plan

An integrated transport plan does not exist, but a draft will be developed at the end of May 2020.

(b) Approved service in relation to the SDF

Starting at a basic level, the level of service options include:

- All-weather access to within 500 m of the dwelling.
- Paved width (intermediate or full level of service).
- Access to each erf with graded or gravel-paved road (basic).
- Access to each erf with a narrow paved road or a wider road with a narrow paved width (intermediate or full level of service).
- Paved streets with kerbs (full level of service).

Gravel roads are not recommended in areas where there is high rainfall and high volumes of traffic.

Paved roads would be preferable as they can create many jobs by employing labour intensive construction methods..

(c) Road Classification

(i) National Route:

The N14 is the main road that links Pofadder with Upington, Keimoes, Kakamas and Springbok.

(ii) Regional Route

The R358 gravel road links the N7 from Bitterfontein in the Western Cape Province to the N14 via Pofadder and the Namibia border via Onseepkans.

(iii) Link with N14 and Pella

(iv) Road between N14 and Witbank (gravel)

(d) Status of roads with regards to:

(i) Public transport

- N14- (between Springbok and Pretoria via Pofadder) is tarred. This route is utilised by bus services Intercape and Eldo's Transport joining the N7 to Cape town on retour.
- Pofadder to Pella- tarred and maintained by SANRAL and can use as a detour to Springbok.

(ii) Major economic roads

- National route

The N14 is the main road that links Pofadder with Upington, Keimoes, Kakamas and Springbok. The N14 and the link between Pofadder and Pella are tarred and in good condition.

- Regional Route

The R358 gravel road links the N7 from Bitterfontein in the Western Cape Province with Pofadder and Onseepkans (tourism) and is in poor condition.

The inhabitants of Onseepkans identified the tar of this road as their first priority since they have to travel regularly to Pofadder and vehicles are damaged due to the conditions of the road.

The N14 has a second link to Onseepkans which is longer (+50 km). +21 kilometers from the N14 till Kaxu Solar One is tarred, while the gravel road is about + 30 km's). Both routes are used by irrigation, livestock farmers and inhabitants of Onseepkans and Pofadder.

- Local Roads

The gravel road between Pofadder and Witbank (tourism) is in a poor condition. Department of Roads and Public Works grades it from time to time

(iii) Roads leading to social facilities

- Tarred roads (internal)

Pofadder Town (Policies station, Boesmanland High School, Pofadder, Community Health Centre)

These roads are in bad conditions with potholes and some surfaces have been damaged by heavy transport vehicles and a bigger load of vehicles moving daily on the roads. As time goes on and due to poor maintenance

and repair, the tar surfaces will be change in dust- back to the low service levels.

Streets which are in such bad state are: Nuwe, Buitekant, Kamfer, Plein, Dorp, Kerk,

- Gravel Roads

Pofadder (Francios Visser Primary School)
Melkbosrand, Onseepkans, and Witbank (schools, clinics, police station)

- Paved roads

The road between Viljoensdraai and Mission, Onseepkans was paved at the entrance of Mission.

Pella (Katedraal Street- School)

(e) Status of arterial roads

Khâl- MA Municipality does not have arterial roads

Internal Roads

Roads	Type of	Gravel	Tarred	Paved	Total
Lengths of Roads in km		36,484	9,127	1,867	38,488
Size of Road in m ²		221006	66720	11493	299219

(f) Areas with access to services

The above figures includes all internal streets of all towns

(g) Backlogs and Reasons

- All households have access to roads, but the roads have to be upgraded from gravel to paved.
- A distance of 700 meter in Katedraal Street at Pella was been paved by Department of Public Works during the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years.
- A paving project had been removed from COGTA's MIG programme since all funds available is spent on upgrading of water supply systems.
- Afrikaner, Klip Street, Grey and Middel Streets in Blyvooruitsig (ward 2) and also streets in Skerpioendraai, erf 14, and north of erf 14 (ward 4) are rocky and some rocks must be removed or broken first before paving can be done.
- Machines such as a bulldozer, grader and compactor are needed to level the surfaces of the streets without names at Skerpioendraai and Erf 14 and erf 13.

(h) Resources available for support

- (i) 1 grader for internal gravel streets needs repairs (blade)- no in good order;
- (ii) Vedanta assists with repair on request

(i) Status of Operations and Maintenance

No plans exist. Assistance is needed with developing this plan.

(j) Other challenges

The basic level of service for storm water is open channels along the road. These channels may be lined (with concrete or other materials) or unlined. Alternatively, storm water can be channelled to underground pipes by kerbs and catch-pits. (MIG Basic level of service)

- (i) Internal streets in Blyvooruitsig and Skerpioendraai, Pofadder
- (ii) High speed of light vehicles
- (iii) Existing tar streets are consequently damaged due to heavy vehicles;
- (iv) Poor or no maintenance of exist tar streets
- (v) Slow paving of gravel roads

(10) Storm Water

(a) Approved service level

Service Type	Level 1 Basic	Level 2 Intermediate	Level 3 Full
Storm water drainage	Earth lined open channel	Open channel lined	Piped systems

(b) Areas without the service

Onseepkans, Pella and Witbank do not have storm water services;

(c) Areas with access

Pofadder (previous advantage area) has one Level 1 basic service stormwater channel in with its starting point at Kampher Street (L) following Plein Street. The part at Mission Street (Stand 19) has to be upgraded.

(d) Status with regards to Maintenance

No plans exist (see b)

(e) Availability of Storm water Plan of system

No storm water plan of system exist.

(e) Challenges

Pofadder- After rains water dam up in streets- Loop Street and some yards in Vrede and Afrikaner Streets causing troubles with entrance and exit, especially after these streets was paved without provision for storm water drainage e.g. Water is also flowing through stands in Nuwe- and 11th Street.

(11) Social Services

(a) Housing

- (i) Status of Housing Sector Plan

Namakwa District Municipality developed a sector plan which includes all municipalities in the district. The housing sector plan will address the need of the inhabitants.

Ensuring basic services and infrastructure in some 2 200 informal settlements.
Adequate housing and improved quality living environments, with approximately 1.4 million more households living in new or improved housing conditions by 2019

A functional and equitable residential property market with a target of 110 000 new Housing units delivered in the affordable gap market by 2019

(ii) Backlog Information and identified housing needs

Current Status on structure

	Onse kans	Khâ- Ma NU	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys	NC067: Khâ- Ma
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	267	573	60	591	756	564	2814
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	186	36	0	105	6	0	336
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	9	72	0	0	12	3	99
Cluster house in complex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	0	3	0	0	3	0	6
Semi- detached house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House/flat/room in backyard	3	3	0	0	3	0	12
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	9	0	0	0	57	0	66
Informal Dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g in an informal/ squatter settlement or on a farm)	15	6	0	0	45	0	66
Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servant quarter/ granny flat	66	267	0	0	0	0	333
Caravan/tent	0	6	0	3	0	6	15
Other	6	24	0	6	9	0	45
Total					891		3792

Note: Data obtain from Statssa Community 2016 survey

• Backlogs

Onseepkans	Pella	Pofadder	Witbank
167	207	162	39

• Needs

- Availability of serviced residential stands in all the communities;
- Transfer of title deeds to indigents where original owners passed away;
- Assistance to indigents households to repairs their houses;
- Consumer education to home owners;

(iii) Related Challenges

- Oxidation ponds at Blyvooruitsig needs upgrading before erection of houses;
- Funding for the above challenge;
- The update of the National Housing needs register;
- Ownership to occupants- many property are still registered in the name(s) of late relatives and lawyers are too expensive;

(b) Health Services

(i) Current Status at Clinics and Community Health Centre (CHC)

Community	Clinics	Staff						
		Medical Doctor	Prof Nurse	ENA	EN	Physio	Dietician	Pharmacist
Onseepkans	1							
Khâl- Ma NU								
Witbank	1							
Pella	1			1				
Pofadder	1		2			1	1	1
Aggeneys	1			1	1			

Community	CHC	Staff CHC						
		Medical Doctor	Prof Nurse	ENA	EN	Physio	Dietician	Pharmacist
Pofadder	1		2			1	1	1

(ii) Backlogs or needs in relation of national norms and standards

- No doctor is based in any town of Khâl- Ma Municipality, which means patients have to wait to see one on another date. Otherwise, the more serious a case, one has to be transported, on a scheduled date to Springbok for medical attention. By the way, one doctor is not enough to render services;
- The availability of medicines at clinics and community health centre to the citizens is a big challenge. A pharmacy is situated at Aggeneys;
- Emergency services to be improved- 1 ambulance per community;
- Clinic services must be rendered at Viljoensdraai;
- Clinic staff for Melkbosrand. Services are rendered from Mission;
- Patient Transporter for the patients to be transported after referral to Springbok, Upington and/ or Kimberley;
- Transport for poor patients back home (to Onseepkans, Pella and Witbank) after discharge at CHC, especially when they were fetched by ambulance.

(ii) Status of other support services (water, electricity and roads)

- Water and electricity are supplied per reticulation networks at the normal rate.

- In case of breakdowns and failure the clinics are affected and the staff of the Municipality is available for assistance;
- Pofadder Community Health Centre has a generator on standby in case of power failures and load shedding;
- Roads which lead to the clinics and hospitals are accessible and in satisfactory except in the case where patients have to be transport from Onseepkans and Witbank to Pofadder (CHC)

(iii) Challenges related to the sector

- Employment of medical staff at the Community Health Centre Pofadder
- Vehicle fleet for transporting patients;

(c) Education

(i) Level of Education

Table 12: Highest level of education for persons aged 20 years and above, 1996-2016

Year	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
Number							
1996	446	1 112	615	2 187	673	324	5 359
2001	482	1 755	855	2 810	1 062	282	7 247
2011	314	1 404	672	3 712	1 449	462	8 013
2016	238	983	571	4 316	1 922	438	8 468
Percent (%)							
1996	8.3	20.8	11.5	40.8	12.6	6.1	100.0
2001	6.6	24.2	11.8	38.8	14.7	3.9	100.0
2011	3.9	17.5	8.4	46.3	18.1	5.8	100.0
2016	2.8	11.6	6.7	51.0	22.7	5.2	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 12 shows an improvement in the level of education in Khai-Ma over the period 1996 to 2016, where there was a decline in the number and percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no schooling (from 8.3% to 2.8%). There is a decline in the proportion of persons with a higher education, from 6.1% in 1996 to 5.2% in 2016. There is however a significant increase in the proportion of persons who have grade 12/standard 10.

Table 13: Highest level of education by population group type for persons aged 20 years and above, 2016

	No schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
Number							
Black African	19	18	-	120	91	30	278
Coloured	219	938	552	4 033	1 350	148	7 241
Indian/Asian	-	27	18	-	56	-	101
White	-	-	-	164	426	259	848
Percent (%)							
Black African	6.9	6.3	-	43.3	32.7	10.8	100.0
Coloured	3.0	13.0	7.6	55.7	18.6	2.1	100.0
Indian/Asian	-	26.6	18.0	-	55.3	-	100.0
White	-	-	-	19.3	50.2	30.5	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 13 shows that 6.9% of Black African population in Khai-Ma have no schooling when compared to other population groups, followed by the Coloured population group at 3.0%. It shows that the White population is better educated when compared to other population groups, where 30.5% are having higher education level, followed by Black African population groups (10.8%).

(ii) Facilities

- Primary schools : 5 (1 each of at Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank and Aggeneys);
- High schools : 2 (Pofadder and Aggeneys);
- ECD's : 5 (Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella, Witbank and Aggeneys);
- Crechés : 3 (2- Pofadder, 1- Aggeneys)

(iii) Backlogs and reasons/ Challenges

- Educators for lesser learners per class;
- New school buildings for Onseepkans and Pella (already identify to relevant Department;
- Security at school (bad behaviour of learners, mostly at Primary schools);
- Parent involvement;
- Payment of school fees;
- More sport and outdoor activities for learner to discipline;
- Public building for crechés in Pofadder

(d) Safety and Security

(i) Objective

In 2030 people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the street and the children can play safely outside. The police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their works, serve the community, safeguard lives) and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.

(ii) Status of Safety and Security

- 1 Police station per community (except Witbank which receives Pella)
- Community Policing Forum (1
- Youth against crime- programmes for youth;
- Women against crime- programmes for families;
- Neighbourhood watch- to decrease burglars and theft;
- Lighting for dark spots;

(iii) Backlogs or Needs in relation to national norms and Standards

(e) Sport, Arts and Culture

(i) Status of Sport Development Plan

No plan exist. To be developed with the assistance of relevant sector department.

(ii) Sport, Arts and Culture

- Sport Facilities (3) at Onseepkans, Blyvooruitsig, Pofadder and Pella were upgraded during 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years.
- Sport codes are limited to soccer, rugby (Pofadder only) and soccer at the other communities;
- Swimming pool at Blyvooruitsig is not in use due to vandalism. The stadiums are vandalised by inhabitants and security measures are needed;
- Indoor sport facilities lack
- Citizens are not organised in arts field;
- No local musical events
- No local theatre or in region for culture performances except for .

(iii) Libraries

- Libraries services are available at Onseepkans, Pofadder, Pella and Witbank;
- A container is utilised at Onseepkans which is not equipped with an air conditioner, especially in the summer and spring seasons; .
- The annual allocation from Department of Sport, Arts and Culture covers only the salaries of the librarian assistants;
- Internet services are not always available;
- No library services for citizens who work during the day;
- Library weeks are conducted by Department of Sports, Art and Culture annually;

(12) Commonage Management

(i) Objective

(ii) Status of Commonage Management Plan

- A draft commonage policy is developed and is due for submission to council.
- Commonage committees are functional;
- A register of the land users are kept but needs to be updated.
- The land is mostly utilised for grazing purposes, but since the drought has farmers received drought relief from national government's programme.

(13) Environment and Conservation

(i) Objective

Ensure the planning of the management of the environment and conservation of nature resources

(ii) Status of Environmental Tools

The following plans are considered as priority and it is advised that the municipality mention their status quo and future actions regarding the plans:

- Environmental Management Plan (there is only a framework, which also needs to be revised and needs to be prioritised)
- Integrated Waste Management Plan: the completed plans was handed over to all municipalities within the district in 2014 and the plans needs to be reviewed in 2019 therefor budget allocation should be made.
- District Air Quality Management Plan: This plan has been completed and needs to be approved by council
- District Climate Change Adaptation Plan: is currently in the last draft stage: The District municipality as well as all local municipalities have completed extensive baseline work in collaboration with CSA regarding Climate Change mitigation and adaptation. It is advisable to dedicate a section to Climate change under the environmental chapter of the IDP as done by the District municipality or reference to the can be made. The whole reflection part of the district response plan will add value to your documents.

(ii) Pollution

Illegal dumps is a very big concern where inhabitants dumps waste (domestic waste, garden refuse, rubbles and on the streets and in the veld.

Littering is also a concern. No containers are placed in streets where businesses are situated. Containers which were placed in the past were removed by inhabitants. Now, walking in the street

Khâl- Ma Municipality does not have the means to address this matter. Black Mountain Complex already assisted with the supply of bins to be removed and emptied when they are full, but the Municipality itself is not punctual on this duty due to financial constraints.

A clean up and campaign project over a period of two years, which commenced in 2019/ 20 financial year with 22 participants per municipality from the youth can assist to changes peoples attitude if the campaign is implemented aggressively and repeatedly. This project however, has it's own challenges which has to be address promptly to ensure success.

(iii) Invasive of alien plants

The banks of the Orange River is cover with prosopis trees and it has a negative impact on the water quantity. A cattle moved around they spread the seed of those plants on land away from the banks which endanger the groundwater.

Department of Environmental Affairs, Forestry and Fishing employed inhabitants in a war against these plants annually.

(iv) Biodiveristy

No current projects are running.

(13) Disaster Management

(a) Status of Disaster Management Plan

A disaster management plan does exist. Contingency plans were also developed. A draft contingency plan for the current situation in the world, COVID- 19 is developed. The 'lock down' measures are also implemented in the Khâ- Ma Municipality jurisdiction.

Provision for disasters is made in the draft budget for 2020/ 2021 for an amount equal to R100,000.00.

(b) Backlog/ Reasons

- (i) Workable equipment: Fire equipment is not always prepared to be utilised.
- (ii) Training for community member for firefighting, disaster management and first aid;
- (iii) vehicles to pull or carry fire wagons at every community;
- (iv) Skid unit to be carry permanently on standby vehicle(s) for quick response.

Swot Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Human Resources o Financial Resources (MIG, ACIP, INEP, EPWP, Rates and Taxes, Equitable share) o Available Land and Water o National and Provincial Government Support Programmes (MISA etc.) o Skills Development & Capacity Building o Legislation for different matters o Technology o Renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Poor services delivery o Low Payment Culture o Low income and Financial Constraints o Vehicle fleet and Equipment o Low Moral of Staff and Ill- discipline o Communities does not take ownership over Municipality's assets o Poor Environmental Management and Nature Conservation (Illegal dumping of waste) o Lack of Control (Assets, Staff) o By- laws not implemented o Lack of approved Sector plans o Project Management o Condition of access roads and streets o Street Lighting
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Capacity Building o Skills Development o Public Participation o Available Land o Financial Resources (MIG, ACIP, INEP, EPWP, Rates and Taxes o Private Sector Social Responsibilities and SLP's o Skills development and Capacity Building o Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lack of Knowledge o Absence of Equipment and Tools o Negligence of duties o Climate Change/ Global Warming o Poor Environmental Management and Nature Conservation (Illegal dump of waste) o Pollution o Poor Asset control and Management o Vandalism o Low Moral of Staff o Lack of ownership o Unauthorised leave o HIV/AIDS o The conditions of access roads (Witbank and (Onseepkans) and streets o Crime (mostly theft) o Street Lighting

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

(1) Strategic Objective

Promote a culture of participatory and good governance.

(2) Intended outcome

Entrenched culture of accountability and clean governance

(3) Governance Structures

Availability	Status	
Internal audit function	Internal Auditors	Functional
Audit committee	1 internal auditor	(i) The audit committee does not exist anymore after the resignation of two of its members during the 2019/20 financial year. A new committee has to be established.
Oversight committee	3 members	Oversight committee is not functional and need to be trained again. However, the MPAC, with the assistance of Namakwa District Municipality
Ward committees	4 (10 members per ward)	(i) Ward committee policy has to revised to ensure attention is given to all areas of services and development. (ii) Operational plans are completed, but have to be revised. (iii) Monthly reports/ minutes are submitted in time. Councillors and ward committees need to be trained in minute taking. (iv) Monthly stipends are paid to ward committee members.
Council committees (a) Finance and Local Economic Development	3 members	Committees do not meet a least once a quarter. Two meetings held for previous financial year.
(b) Corporate Services	3 members	
(c) Infrastructure Development	3 members	

(4) Management and Operational Systems

System	Status
Complaints management system	Books for complaints and proposals are available at head office and service points. The inhabitants did use the facility though not in numbers. The management of the system have to be addressed.
Fraud prevention plan	In place and revised annually.
Communication strategy	In place, but have to be revised. Website is functional, but not use effectively yet. Not all public documents can be found on the website. The website needs to be upgraded
Stakeholders mobilisation strategy/ Public Participation Strategy	Strategy does not exist. The Municipality follow legislation to communities for participation
Geography Information System (GIS)	This system assist the office to obtain information re the town maps. Only two officials has access to this system.
By- Laws	By- laws were adopted by council promulgated in the government gazette, No. 2008 Provincial Gazette, Extraordinary, 28 April 2016. Fines are determined

	A law enforcement officer is not yet, but will be appointed in the next financial year to assist with the implementation of the by-laws.
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(5) Challenges

- (a) No local community radio in times of “lock downs”;
- (b) No local newspapers;
- (c) Poor interest by inhabitants;

(6) SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human Resources (Councillors and staff) ○ National and Provincial Government Support Programmes (MISA etc.) ○ Skills Development & Capacity Building ○ Legislation for different matters ○ Technology (website) ○ Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor public participation ○ Website (information to be put on website) ○ Financial constraints ○ Compliance to legislation
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity Building and Skills Development ○ Public Participation ○ Performance Management Systems ○ Legislation ○ Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial Viability ○ Absence of Equipment and Tools ○ Poor interest of citizens

3. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(1). Strategic Objective:

Create an environment that promotes development of the local economy and facilitate job creation.

(2) Intended Outcome

Improved municipal economic viability

(3) Availability and Status of Local Economic Strategy

The draft LED strategy following National LED Framework was developed by Department of Economic Affairs and is due for council approval and implementation.

The LED strategy follows the following **LED Policy Pillars/Thrusts**:

- Building a Diverse Economic Base including:
 - Sectoral development (Manufacturing, Agriculture, Tourism, Green Economy)
 - Metropolitan Economic Development
 - Regional Economic Development
 - Regional Industrial Development Programme
 - Industrial Cluster Development Programme
- Developing Learning and Skillful Local Economies: - Tackling basic skill Gap
 - Developing workforce skills
 - Developing an Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Culture
 - Developing Leadership and Management Skills
- Developing Inclusive Economies:
 - Informal Economy Support
 - Inner City Economic Revitalization
 - Township Economic Development
 - Inclusive Rural Economy
 - Youth and Woman Economic Development
 - Expanded Public Works Programme and Community Works Programme
- Enterprise Development and Support:
 - Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
 - Cooperative Enterprises
 - Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Support
 - Youth and Woman Enterprises
 - Business Development Support
- Economic Governance and Infrastructure:
 - Improving Economic Leadership and Management Capacity
 - Administrative Economic Development Capacity
 - Access to development Funding/ Finance
 - Developing Local Economies as District Brands
 - Economic Infrastructure

(4) Unemployment Rate

General Rate	Youth
22.1%	23.6%

(5) Level of current economy

Income	Percentage
None income	8,4%
R1 - R4,800	2,6%
R4,801 - R9,600	5%
R9,601 - R19,600	17,7%
R19,601 - R38,200	22,3%
R38,201 - R76,4000	18,7%
R76,401 - R153,800	13,4%
R153,801 - R307,600	7%
R307,601 - R614,400	4%
R614,001 - R1,228,800	0,6%
R1,228,801 - R2,457,600	0,2%
R2,457,601+	0,1%

(6) Job creation Initiatives by the Municipality

(a) National Target

Growing the economy and employment so that 11 million jobs are created by 2030;

(b) Current Status of Job creation Opportunities

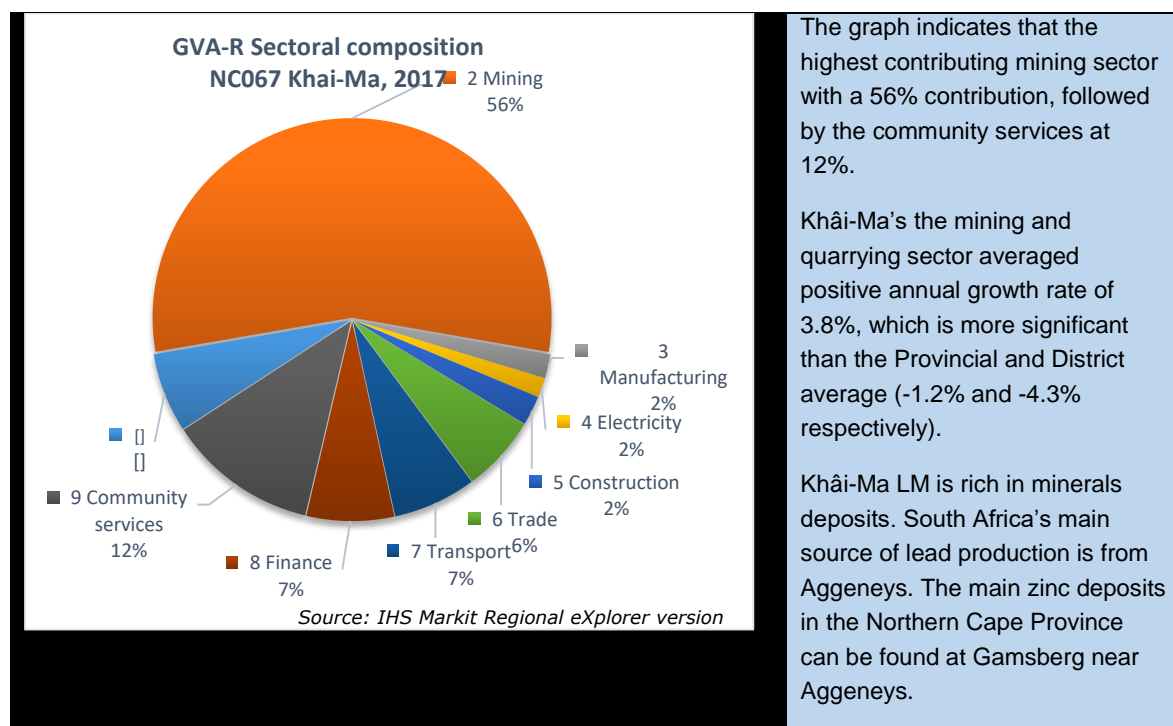
The Municipality could create the following temporary jobs through during the , 2018/ and 2019/20 financial year:

Programme	Name of Project	Community	Nr of jobs created					
			Adult		Youth		Disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
MIG	Pofadder Bulk Water Supply Augmentation	Pofadder	15	0	1	2	0	0
	Sport Facilities	Onseepkans Pofadder Pella	4	3	2	13	0	0
INEP	Connection of 100 houses to electricity reticulation network	Pofadder	7	0	0	0	0	0
EPWP	Erection of Toilet Structures	Onseepkans Pofadder						

		Pella Witbank						
--	--	---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

(7) Economic Activities

(a)



Mining

- (i) Vedanta Zinc International with mines at Black Mountain, Aggeneys and Gamsberg for mining, zinc, lead, silver and copper.

Vedanta Zinc International applied also, in terms of the Special Economic Zone Act No. 16 of 2014) for a **Special Economic Zone (SEZ)** to be established in the Aggeneys which will include the Gamsberg Zinc mine and a planned smelter and relevant industries.

The Namakwa Special Economic Zone will be established in the Aggeneys surroundings. The SEZ would advance the aims of developing infrastructure, accelerating skills development and empowerment, and consolidating economic development in the Northern Cape.

The Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism in conjunction with the national Department of Trade and Industry is preparing the final documents for the declaration of a Namakwa Special Economic Zone.

- (ii) Dwaggas Salt Works is mining salt with employees recruited from the Hantam Municipality.

(b) Agriculture

- (i) Livestock- commercial and emerging farmers sheep, goats and cattle.
(ii) Irrigation- many irrigation farms exist in the Khâi- Ma Municipality's jurisdiction with Karsten Boerdery (Dates and Grapes), Rooipad Boerdery (Grapes), CapeSpan- Vrugbaar (Grapes),

Department of Agriculture has avail funds to grow raisin and table grapes at:

- Onseepkans (ha) with 162 beneficiaries from the community;
- Coboop (ha) with
- Pella Charlie's Pass (ha)
- (iii) Vedanta Zinc International- Black Mountain Complex assist small farmers by equipping boreholes and other needs;
- (iv) Citizens are also assisted with vegetable tunnels at home;
- (iv) Abengoa Solar assist with irrigation at Onseepkans

(c) Renewable Energy

Solar farms was built and in operation to supply electricity to ESCOM by:

- (i) Abengoa Solar (Khaxu- 100 MW, Xhina- 100 MW at Scuitklip) with permanent employees;
- (ii) Boitherm Eneqry (Aggeneys- 40 MW and konkonsies- 75 MW) with permanent employees; and
- (iii) Globeleq (Konkoonsies- 10 MW)

More applications for solar and wind energy plants in this are submitted to Department of Energy.

(d) Retail Businesses

Products/ Services	Dealer
Domestic	1) Foodzone 2) Saverite 3) Proe-i- Biekie 4) Hadi Supermarket (Bangladesh) 5) Fiesta Supermarket (Somalian) 6) 7 SunMun Spaza shops (Pakistan) 7) Pofadder Water 8) Yusuf's Supermark (Somalian)
Agriculture & Fuel	1) KKK 2) AgriKaap 3) Pofadder Auto (Fuel only)
Clothing	Pep
Furniture	HADI
Hospitality and Restaurants	1) Pofadder Hotel 2) Pofadder Inn (Country Inn) 3) Klein Plasie 4) Sewende Laan Guesthouse 5) Rus-i- Biekie (Caravan Park) 6) Coffee Shop 7) Rowena Cottage 8) Vra Weer Guesthouse 9) Lekkerbly Guesthouse
Abbatoir	Pofadder Vleis
Liquor	Pofadder Drankwinkel

(e) Other Job Creation Opportunities

Government services- Several government departments and agencies has offices in the Khal- Ma offices render services to the community, employing a people at number of the different communities. The departments are:

- (i) Education
- (ii) Health
- (iii) Home Affairs- immigration
- (iv) Justice and Constitutional Development
- (v) Social Development
- (vi) South African Police Service

(f) Tourism

This area does not yet received much attention, especially due to the absent of a LED officer.

Department of Economic Development and Tourism held a workshop with Pella citizens about culture tourism during April 2019. However, it is necessary for follow- up meetings to encourage inhabitants to participate in this programme.

There are no trained staff members of the municipality at Onseepkans, Pella and Witbank. Service point clerk and library assistants can be trained to assist tourist with information of the area.

No booklet or tourist guides are available at the different service points.

(g) SMME Development

Khâl- Ma Development does not have a databasis of all smme's.

Many smme's have been established since the development with regards to mining and renewable energy. More opportunities are coming with the Vedanta's plan to establish a smelter in the pipeline.

Capacity building programmes are conducted to assist the unemployed and potential smme's.

SEDA held informations sessions to assist inhabitants establishing companies and write business plans.

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources Financial Resources Available Land and Water National and Provincial Government Support Programmes Skills Development & Capacity Building Legislation Technology Private sector (SLP's and Social Responsibilities) Job creation Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities does not take ownership over Municipality Poor Environmental Management and Nature Conservation Low rainfall Low economic growth Unemployment Weed (Prosopis Trees) on Orange River Bench Condition of access roads and streets Drugs and Substance Abuse
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building and Skills Development Available Land and Water Investments for local economic Development Private Sector Social Responsibilities Fourth Industrial Revolution Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change/ Global Warming Low rainfall/ Droughts Poor Environmental Management and Nature Conservation Pollution Epidemics Poor Asset control and Management Vandalism HIV/AIDS and Epidemics (Corona virus etc.) The condition of access roads (Onseepkans and Witbank) Crime (mostly theft)

4. FINANCIAL VIABILITY

(1). Strategic Objective

To improve overall financial management in municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems

(2) Intended Outcome

Improved financial management and accountability

(3) Availability and Status of Finance Policies

Policy	Adopted by council		Revised during 2019/ 20		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Tariff Policy	✓				
Property Rates policies	✓				
Supply Chain Policy	✓				
Indigent Support Policy	✓				
Debt Collection and Credit Control	✓				
Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management	✓				

(4) Staffing of finance and SCM units

- (i) See organogram under institutional Development. A position of senior finance officer is added to the organogram to assist the CFO in planning, reporting and control. The position must be filled in order to achieve
- (ii) Four (4) financial internships are appointed for a period of two years, but their contracts has to be extended for another 12 (twelve months) in order to give course them the opportunity to complete their competency
- (iii) Supply Chain Management Units

Two officials are employed in the division. The Bid committees for supply chain are:

Supply chain committees (a) Specification	No members	<p>The engineer deployed by MISA assist with the compilations of the tender documents which includes specifications of the project.</p> <p>The Municipality does not have enough skilled employees in the finance department to fill positions in the committee and is assisted by Namakwa District Municipality with employees.</p> <p>However, the situation can change with the appointment of two senior managers, directly accountable to the municipal manager.</p> <p>This cause a delay in the procurement process of services since the employees of the Namakwa District Municipality are not always available for accelerated actions.</p>
(b) Evaluation	4 members	
(c) Adjudication	5 members	

(5) Payment of Creditors

Creditor	60 days	90 days	120 days	180 days	Settlement Arrangement Implemented		Implemented	
					Yes	No	Yes	No
ESKOM				✓				✓
Sedibeng Water Board				✓				✓
Auditor- General				✓				✓
Department of Transport				✓				✓
SALGA				✓				✓

(6) Revenue Enhancement

COGHTA appointed Du Charme in order to assist Khâl- Ma Municipality with revenue enhancement. A report has been compiled and submitted to COGHTA.

(7) Cost Containment

Challenges:

- (i) Cash Flow- due to low payment culture;
- (ii)
- (iii) No profits on sales- Escom annual increase on tariffs is higher than the Municipality's;
- (iv) Settlement of outstanding debt- Escom, Sedibeng Water Board, Department of Transport and the Auditor- General

(8) Auditor- General Findings

Financial Year	AG Finding	
2015/16	Unqualified with matters	
2016/17	Unqualified with matters	
2017/18	Qualified	

The audit- report for 2017/18 indicates regress in comparison with the previous year. All matters have to be addressed. An audit action plan has been develop in order to pay attention to all findings for rectification.

Audit Recovery Plan

The audit recovery plan was been developed for implementation and achievements

(7) Financial Management Systems

The following systems are operational and are 100 percent maintained as being proved with the certificates issued:

- (a) Financial System- Venus
- (b) Payroll System- Pay Day
- (c) Contour- Prepaid Electricity System
- (d) GIS (Geography Information)
- (e) Asset register
- (f) Inventory

(8) Budget

Khâl- Ma Municipality budgets annually for income from the following resources

- (a) Rates and taxes including electricity sales
- (b) Conditional Grants
- (c) Rental of assets

(9) Swot analysis (next page)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial Resources (MIG, ACIP, INEP, EPWP, Rates and Taxes, FMIG, Equitable share) ○ National and Provincial Government Support Programmes (MISA etc.) ○ Skills Development & Capacity Building ○ Legislation for different matters ○ Financial Internships ○ Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor services delivery ○ Low Payment Culture ○ Low income and Financial Constraints ○ Low Moral of Staff ○ Communities does not take ownership over Municipality ○ Lack of Control (Assets, Staff) ○ By- laws not implemented
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity Building ○ Skills Development ○ Public Participation ○ Available Land ○ Investments for local economic Development ○ Private Sector Social Responsibilities ○ Financial Internships ○ Performance Management Systems ○ Debt Collection and Credit Control ○ Skills development and Capacity Building ○ Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of Knowledge ○ Management Capacity (Absence of Line Managers) ○ Absence of Equipment and Tools ○ Negligence of duties ○ Climate Change/ Global Warming ○ Low rainfall/ Droughts ○ Poor Asset control and Management ○ Vandalism ○ Low Moral of Staff ○ Lack of ownership ○ Payment culture ○ High total of registered indigents

5. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

(1) Strategic Objective

Improved organisational cohesion and effectiveness

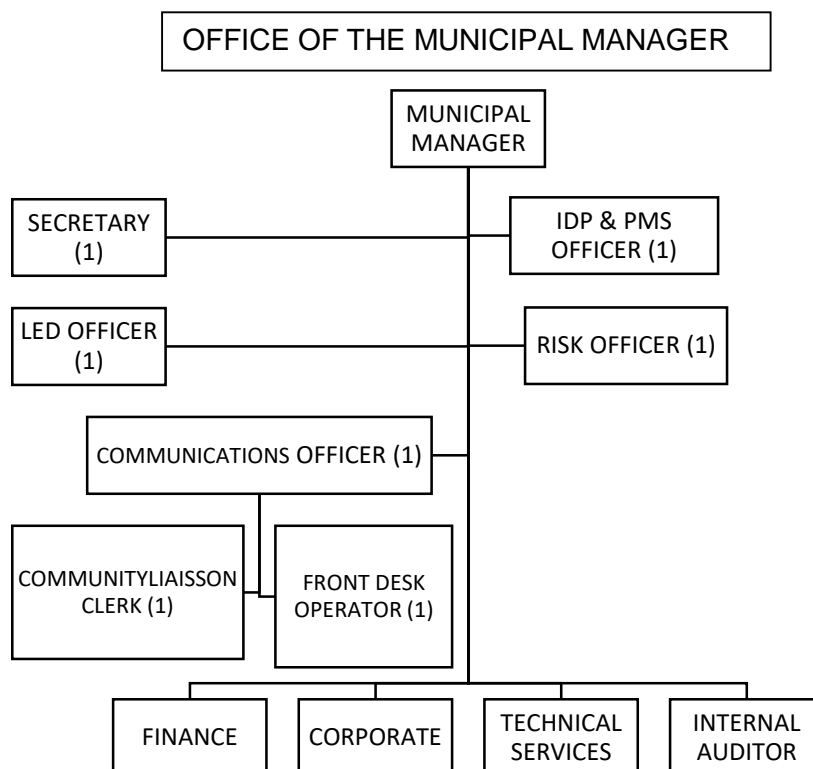
(2) Intended Outcome

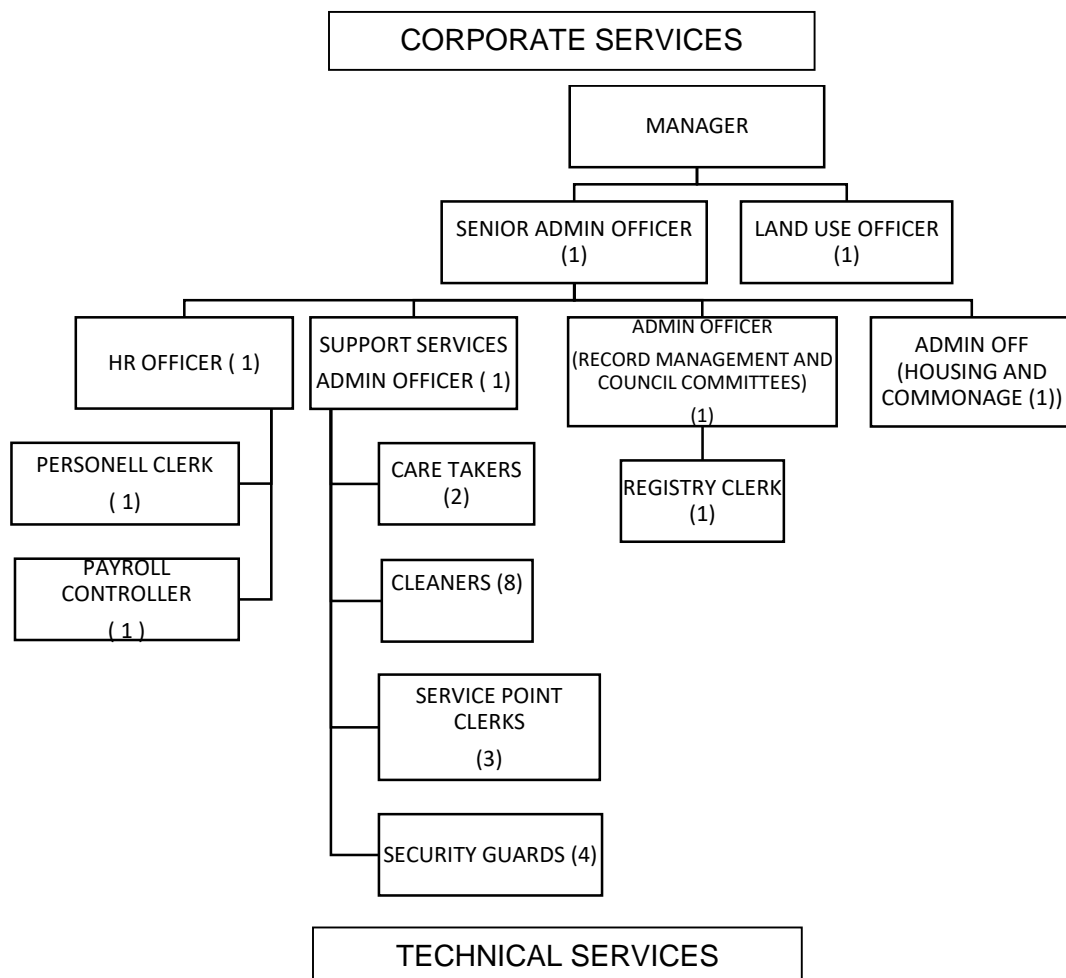
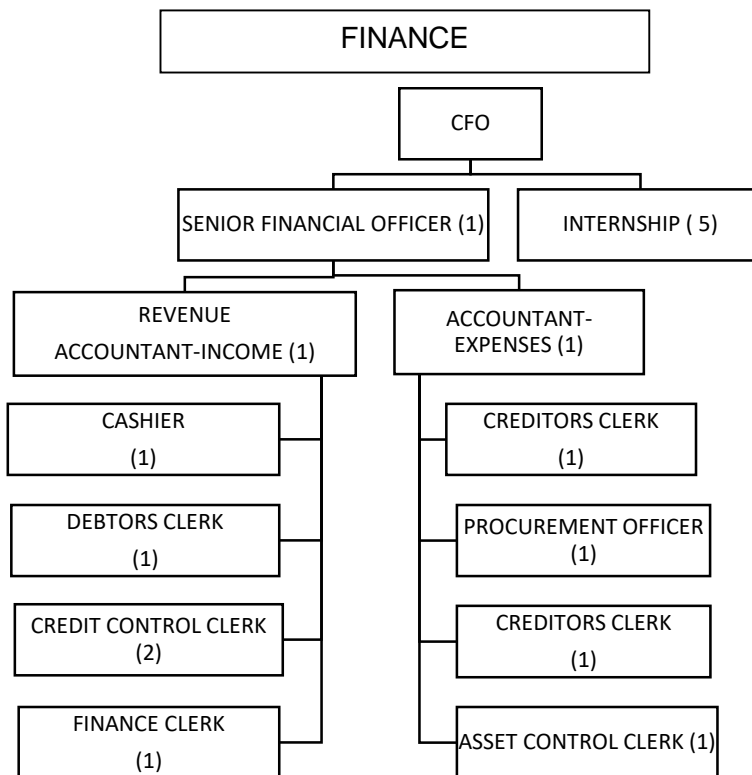
Improved organisation stability and sustainability

(3) Availability of Skilled Staff

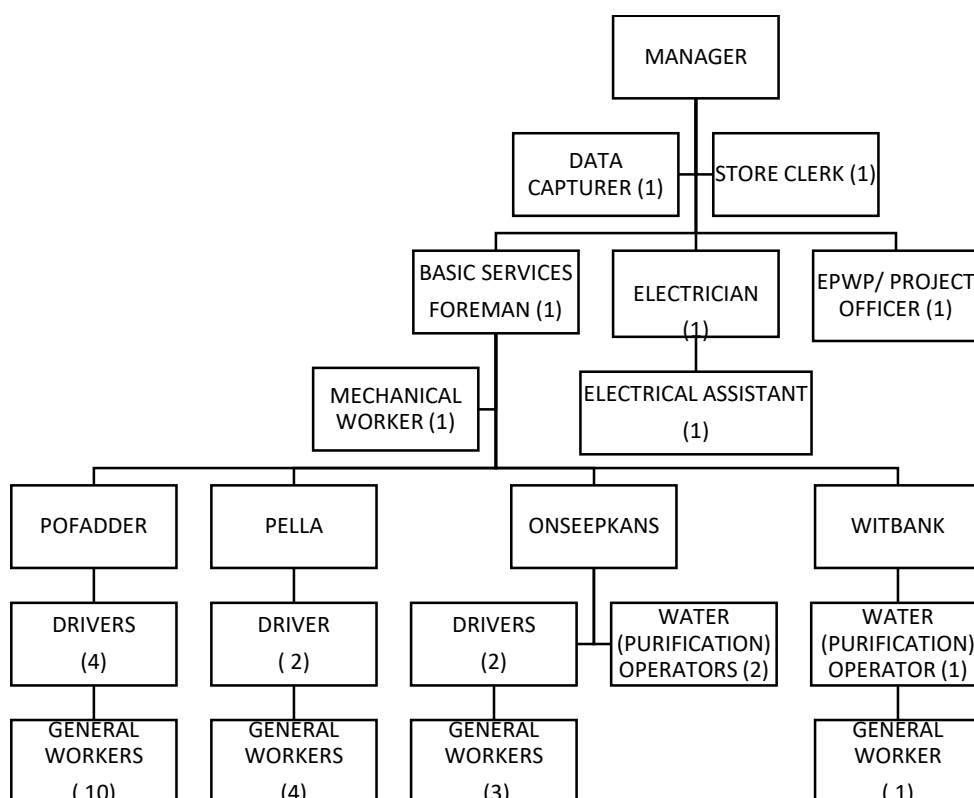
- (i) The revised organogram of the Municipality is adopted on 30 May 2019 per special council meeting subject to consultation with the trade unions. However, an adapted organogram can be attached to the final IDP as the appointed senior managers review their department hierarchy.

ORGANOGRAM





TECHNICAL SERVICES



- (ii) The Tables below gives the current status of the Municipality's hierarchy.
- (iii) The vacancies has to be filled in the new financial year to enable the Municipality to improve on its performances and for control of staff also to ensure accelerated execution of functions.
- (iv) Women does not form part of the top or senior management as prescribed by employment equity legislation;

Department	Function	Numbers of position(s) and Location				
		Onseepkans	Witbank	Pella	Pofadder	Aggeneys
Office of the Mayor	Special Programmes				1	
	Youth Desk					
Office of the Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager				2	
	IDP/ PMS/ LED				1	
	EPWP				2	
	Communications and Community Liaison				2	
	Internal Audit				1	
	Risk Management				1	
Finance-	Financial Management	1		1	7	
	Procurement				1	
	Internship (NT)				4	
Corporate Services	HR Management				2	
	Public Affairs and Library Services	2	1	4	8	2
	Land use Management				1	
	Service Points	2		1		
	Record Management				2	
	Front Desk				1	
Basic and Infrastructure Services-	Basic Services	6	2	6	17	
	Maintenance				3	
TOTAL		11	3	12	56	2

Post Level(s)	LEVEL(S)	Name of Position	Nr of Posts
Low er skilled	1		
(Levels 1-2)	2	Cleaner	8
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3	General Worker	17
	4		
	5	Service Point Clerk	3
		Data Capturer	1
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	6	Creditors Clerk	15
		Debtors Clerk	
		General Worker	
		Mechanical Worker	
		Care- Taker	
		Library Assistant	
		Store Clerk	
		Water Purification Operators	
		Receptionist	
	7	Credit control Clerks	2
		Driver	7
	8	Cashier	2
		Community Liaison Clerk	
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	10	Finance Clerk	6
		General Worker	
		Payroll Controller	
		Senior Registry Clerk	
		Secretary of the MM	
		Land use Clerk	
	11	Foreman	13
		HR Officer	
		Admin Officer: Record Management	
		Risk Officer	
		Special Programmes	
		Internal Auditor	
		Communications Officer	
		Procurement Officer	
		Admin Officer	
		EPWP Coordinator	
		IDP & PMS Officer	
		Library Assistant	
	12	Sen Admin Officer	4
		Accountant (Income)	
		Accountant (Expenses)	
		Electrician	
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	13		
	14		
	15		
MM and S57	S57	Chief Financial Officer	1
	MM	Municipal Manager	1
Internships		Financial Interns	4
Total			84

(4) Vacancy Rate

Designations	*Total Approved Posts	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents)	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category)
	No.	No.	%
Municipal Manager	1	0	0
CFO	1	0	0
Other S57 Managers (excluding Finance Posts)	2	2	100
Other S57 Managers (Finance posts)	0	0	0
Police officers	0	0	0
Fire fighters	0	0	0
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (excluding Finance Posts)	0	0	0
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (Finance posts)	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (excluding Finance posts)	23	1	5
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (Finance posts)	4	0	0
Total	31	3	9,68

Table 2017/ 18 from Annual report

(5) Skills Development Plan

A workplace skills plan was developed and submitted to LGSETA at the end of April for the 2019/2020 financial year.

(6) Human Resource Management Strategy or Plan

No plan does exist. The Municipality needs assistance to develop such a plan.

(7) Performance management System

- (a) A policy was adopted during August 2018.
- (b) The Delegation system is also adopted by council, but need to be revised;
- (c) Performance agreements are sign by the municipal manager and chief financial officer;
- (d) A SDBIP assist in the assessment of the two officials;
- (e) All the employees did not sign employment contracts due to a dispute about the date of inception. Therefore, individual staff cannot be measured.
- (f) The absence of a performance management system is a finding by the auditor- general for the past three years.

(8) Local labour Forum

The local labour forum consisting out of five- a-side between employee (Khâ- Ma Municipality) and employee (IMATU and SAMWU) is

Meetings were not conducted regularly during the past three financial years.

(9) Health and Safety

- (a) Copies of act and signs are not visible at the workplace (all work spaces- offices and workshops)
- (b) The vehicles and equipment are not inspected before and after utilised for execution of duties;
- (c) Some vehicles are not road worthy for the same reason mentioned under (b);
- (d) The medical examination and purchase of PPE is delayed due to cash flow challenges
- (e) all staff members are not trained in first aid.
- (f) staff members with injuries on duty are taken to the community health centre and Department of Labour's WEL 2 forms are completed

(10) Swot Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Human Resources○ Financial Resources (MIG, ACIP, INEP, EPWP, Rates and Taxes, Equitable share)○ National and Provincial Government Support Programmes ()○ Skills Development & Capacity Building○ Legislation○ Technology and Tools of Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Low Moral and Ill- discipline of Staff○ Drugs and Substance Abuse during officials hours, standby- time and overtime.○ Office space○ Employment Equity (no women in top administration positions)○
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Collective Agreements○ Capacity Building and Skills Development○ Performance Management Systems○ Skills development Capacity Building○ Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Low Moral of Staff○ Lack of ownership○ Unauthorised leave○ HIV/AIDS○ Substance and Drug abuse by staff○ Male domination (Top Management)○ Epidemic

G. Objectives

1. Basic Services and Infrastructure: Creating decent living conditions

- (1) Every household has access to basic services including free basic services;
- (2) Establish a clean, healthy and safe environment for inhabitants;
- (3) Assets are maintained for maximum benefits in service delivery;
- (4) ~~All vehicles and equipment are prepared for service delivery;~~
- (5) Land is available to individuals or groups for development purposes;
- (6) All families have access to adequate shelter;
- (7) Roads are safe to use;
- (8) Storm water is managed through proper planning;
- (9) All inhabitants have access to primary health services and welfare services;
- (10) Avail land to inhabitants to empower themselves and also for other development;
- (11) Ensure the availability of facilities for skills development and training;
- (12) Sport and Recreation facilities are prepared for utilisation by its inhabitants;
- (13) Promote participation in sport and recreation under all ages;

2. Good Governance and Public Participation

- (1) Council takes well- informed resolution to the benefit of its inhabitants;
- (2) To plan all development following legislation and the programmes of national and provincial government;
- (3) To engage the private sector for their support in community development;
- (4) To make sure the Municipality's powers and functions is executed properly in partnership with and assistance of public and private sectors;
- (5) Inhabitants take part in the evaluation of the performance of the municipality;
- (6) All services are delivered according Batho Pele (People First);
- (7) To ensure proper record keeping of all information;
- (8) The inhabitants of the municipality are informed about the municipality's activities and have the opportunity to let their voices heard;
- (9) To identify and eliminate the municipality's risk management, governance and internal control processes;
- (10) Improvement of the skills of local inhabitants with poor education;
- (11) To subject the municipal functions to internal and external controls;

3. Local Economic Development

- (1) Poverty relief through effective basic service delivery and job creation
- (2) Ensure effective service delivery through transformation, capacity building and infrastructure development
- (3) Form linkages in order to facilitate skills development.
- (4) Promote business and investment attraction and retention
- (5) Assist with economic interventions in sector development (agricultural, mining, tourism and renewable energy)

4. Financial Management

- (1) Ensure the viability of the municipality;
- (2) Promote sound financial management through legislation;
- (3) Procure goods and services following the correct procedures and practices;
- (4) Ensure the assets of the Municipality are recorded;
- (5) Maintain relationships with service providers;

- (6) Account timeously and to the relevant stakeholders;
- (7) To ensure that all monies allocated for development is spend timeously;

5. Institutional Development and Transformation

- (1) Establish an ideal hierarchical structure for satisfied service delivery;
- (2) Employment of key personnel for improved service delivery;
- (3) Ensure equity in recruitment and selection processes
- (4) Motivate and develop staff in different positions to deliver satisfied services;
- (5) Promote a conducive working environment for all employees;
- (6) Establish mechanisms to measure the performance of staff;
- (7) Ensure that staff is well informed about legislation and codes of good practices;
- (8) Ensure that human resources are correctly remunerated for their services to the municipality;
- (9) Staff members are rewarded for satisfactory to excellent services;

H. High Level Sector Plans (SDF)

1. The following plans exist and are implemented.
 - (1) Disaster Management Plan
 - (2) Risk Management Plan
 - (3) Tourism Plan (due to the absence of a LED unit this plan cannot be implemented to its full. Currently, no tourism forum exist.
2. Namakwa District Municipality is developing a housing sector plan for the district while Vedanta Zinc International assist the Municipality with the development of the following plans:
 - (1) **Spatial Development Framework (SDF)** is reviewed and the draft document will be submitted to for adoption before the commencement of the 2019/2020 financial year.
 - (2) A draft **land use management system (LUMS)** is also developed and will submitted together with the spatial development framework.
 - (3). **Water and Sewerage Master Plans** are also in draft and wait for council approval;
 - (4) **Energy Master Plan** is also in process to be submitted
 - (5) LED Strategy
3. The following plans are outdated and need to be revised
 - (1) Water Services Development plan
 - (2) Water Safety Plan
 - (3) Water Demand Management Plan
 - (3) Integrated Waste Management Plan
 - (4) Integrated Environment Management Plan
 - (5) Disaster Management Plan
4. The following plans are outstanding and need to be developed with assistance by other sector departments:
 - (1) Storm Water Management Plan
 - (2) Water Demand Management Plan
 - (3) Vehicle Fleet Management Plan
 - (4) Infrastructure Management Plan
 - (5) Transport Plan
 - (6) Record Management Plan
 - (7) Roads Infrastructure Plan
 - (8) Integrated Environment Management Plan
 - (9) Sport Development Plan
 - (10) Asset Management Plan
 - (11) HR Development and Retention Strategy
 - (12) Financial Plan

I. Development Strategies, Programmes and Projects

1. Strategies

The following strategies will help the Municipality to achieve its vision. Such strategies must be applied aggressively, without delay. All resources available must be made available and one has to consider all possibilities to ensure quality services.

1). Basic Services and Infrastructure

- (a) Supply the minimum quantity of 25 litres of water to every inhabitant as prescribed by national key performance indicator;
- (b) Improve the treatment of water applying the Blue drop requirements as prescribed by Department of Water and Sanitation;
- (c) Treat waste water properly following the Green drop requirements as prescribed by Department of Water and Sanitation;
- (d) Remove household and solid waste once a week to ensure the environment is clean and healthy;
- (e) Spend MIG and other allocations timeously on identified projects;
- (f) Rehabilitation of landfill sites
- (g) Connect households to electricity through INEP programme;
- (h) Keep national housing needs register up to date;
- (i) Avail serviced stands for individual home builders;
- (j) Develop master plans and sector plans for maintain all existing infrastructure;
- (k) Apply indigent policy continuously to supply free basic services to those who can afford to pay;
- (l) Participate in Community Work programme;
- (m) Render support to Clean up and Campaigning Project by Department of Environmental Affairs (Green Deeds);
- (n) Support Pofadder recycling project funded by Standard Bank;
- (o) Establish a local body for promotion of different sport codes and recreation;
- (p) Erect more high mast lights in communities for safety of inhabitants during nights and darkness;

(2) Good Governance and Public Participation

- (a) Conduct at least once Council meeting per quarter to discuss development matters and take resolutions;
- (b) One 'Council Meets the People' per annum to promote public participation;
- (c) Ward Councillors hold community meeting within their wards every month to obtain inhabitants inputs and give feedback;
- (d) Keep website update to avail information to inhabitants;
- (e) Develop policies for complying to legislation;
- (f) Remodel entrance at Head office to control entrance of customers and visitors;
- (g) Annual Revision of Delegation system to streamline execution of powers and functions;

(3). Local Economic Development

- (a) Compile LED strategy with assistance of sector department;
- (b) Appoint functionaries for the promotion of local economic development;
- (c) Promote Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) development;
- (d) Participate in Khâ- Ma development Forum to built strong relationship with private sector and business forums;
- (e) Built and update database of small emerging farmers;

- (f) Develop and avail stands for business development;
 - (g) Maintenance of a database of available labour and skills to encourage the employment of local people;
 - (h) Give support to sign off projects;
- (4). Financial Viability and Management
- (a) Maintain all electronic system proper record keeping and accountancy regularly;
 - (b) Improve control over the Municipality's assets;
 - (c) Protect all assets of the Municipality to avoid loses;
 - (d) Aggressive implementing of debt collection and credit control policy;
 - (e) Paid all creditors owed by the Municipality within 30 days;
 - (f) Sign agreements with creditors for debt arrears and implement accordingly;
 - (g) Write off debts annually according to the credit act;
 - (h) Seeking for measures to improve the revenue base;
 - (i) Implement supply chain policies;
- (5). Institutional Development and Transformation
- (a) Review organogram annually to ensure positions is created for the execution of the powers and functions of the Municipality;
 - (b) Place employees in vacant positions to ensure fast moving, production, control, lead and direction;
 - (c) Evaluate jobs and create new job descriptions for every employee;
 - (d) Conduct awareness programmes of health and safety in the workplace;
 - (e) Implement the adopted recruitment and selection policy for filling vacant positions;
 - (f) Enhance skills of councillors and officials for obtaining the minimum level competencies through the Skills Development Act;
 - (g) Conduct an employee wellness programmes every quarter;
 - (h) Develop an performance management system for employees to measure their performances;
 - (i) Adopt remuneration policy to ensure officials is correctly remunerated;
 - (j) Create a promotion system for the existing staff members;

2. Key Performance Indicators

The key performance indicators as set out on pages 77- 84 will assist the Municipality to achieve its development goals:

KPA 1- Service Delivery and Infrastructure

Status Quo	Objective	Performance Indicator	Baseline	5 Year targets				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Some households do not have access to basic services	Every household as access to basic services including free basic services;	The percentage of households with access to basic level of water, sanitation, electricity and solid waste removal	3% of households does not have access to basic water.	50%	20%	10%	10%	10%
			29 % of households do not have toilet facilities	0%	25%	25%	25%	25%
			17% households are not connected to the reticulation network	25%	20%	20%	20%	15%
			24% households does not have access to waste removal	20%	20%	25%	25%	10%
Some poor households do not have access to proper shelter	All households have access to proper shelter	Update housing needs register	575 poor households do not have formal houses to live in.	110	110	110	110	135
Some households who do not qualify for government's housing subsidy do not have access to erven	Land is available to individuals or groups for development purposes	Develop residential sites in all communities for inhabitants who do not qualify for housing subsidy	250 Inhabitants not have their own houses	50	50	50	50	50
Some area has not access to street lighting	To make sure inhabitants are safe at night	Erection of additional high mast lights in towns	7 high mast lights are needed for safe environment	2	2	3	1	1
Some inhabitants do not have access to safe roads	Roads are safe to users	Develop and implement a transport plan	1 municipal plan required	1	1	1	1	1
		Upgrading of gravel roads	36,484 km roads are gravel and have to be upgraded	6 km	6 km	6 km	6 km	6 km
		Km of damaged internal roads have to be repaired	9 km of tar streets have to be repaired	4 km	1km	1km	1km	1km
All towns lacks of storm water drainage	Storm water is managed through proper planning	Develop and implement storm water management plan residential sites in all communities	Municipality does not have a plan to manage storm water	1	1	1	1	1
Municipality does not have an adequate vehicle fleet for service delivery	All vehicles and equipment are prepared for service delivery	Number of trucks and bakkies procured for service delivery	2 Refuse trucks, 1 tipper truck, 3 bakkies are needed for service delivery	2	2	2	1	
		Development and implement of a vehicle fleet management plan	Municipality does not have plan to manage vehicle fleet	1	1	1	1	1

Many applications are received for land for residential, business purposes and/or to render services to the communities	Land is available to individuals or groups for development purposes	Nr of registers kept updated with regards to land use management	Register is not updated	1	1	1	1	1
The Municipality does not have proper record of all the commonage users.	Emerging farmers has access to the commonage	Develop and Implement a commonage management plan	Municipality needs a plan to manage the commonage	1	1	1	1	1
		Update and maintain registers for commonage users	Existing register has to be updated	1	1	1	1	1
Sport and recreation facilities are not managed well	Sport and Recreation facilities are prepared for utilisation by its inhabitants	Establish/ Revive sport committees for managing utilisation of sport facilities	4 sport committees have to be managed the sport facilities in communities	4	4	4	4	4
		Improve, repair and maintain of community halls at Pofadder and Sending	5	5	5	5	5	5
All assets are not maintained	Assets are maintain for maximum benefits in service delivery;	Develop and implement a asset maintenance plan	A plan for the maintenance of assets	1	1	1	1	1

KPA 2- Good Governance and Public Participation

Status Quo	Objective	Performance Indicator	Baseline	5 Year targets				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Council has to meet at least once a quarter to execute	Council takes well- informed resolution to the benefit of its inhabitants;	Prepare and distribute agendas and minutes for council meetings before	12 committee agendas 4 general meetings per annum	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4
		Report in respect of all delegated powers exercised by all officials to council	12 reports per annum	12	12	12	12	12
Developments plan are develop every year to give effect to governments goals	To plan all development following legislation and the programmes of national and provincial government	IDP & Budget Process plan is developed and table before council at least 10 months prior to commence of the financial year	1 process plan per annum	1	1	1	1	1
		Table an draft IDP and submit final to council annually on or before 31 March and 31 May respectively	1 Draft IDP 1 Final IDP	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
		Develop and submit SDBIP to Mayor for approval	1 SDBIP per annum	1	1	1	1	1
		Submitt quarterly reports on performance to council	4 reports per annum	4	4	4	4	4
The performance of the Municipality arenot measured fully.	Determine the performance of the Municipality	Implement a Performance Management System	1 system required	1	1	1	1	1
		Municipal Manager and senior managers sign performance contracts	4 performance agreements has to be signed	4	4	4	4	4
Public participation is being promoted as described by legislation	The inhabitants of the municipality are informed about the municipality's activities and have the opportunity to let their voices heard;	Notices given to inhabitants about council meetings	At least 4 council meetings per annum have to be held	4	4	4	4	4
		Municipal Website is functional	Municipal website is accessible to inhabitants for relevant information	1	1	1	1	1
		Nr of books for compalints and suggestions are available at the head office and service points	1 book per community	6	6	6	6	6

Municipality experience many risks in the performance of its powers and functions	Manage all risks related to the Municipality's powers and functions	Identify and eliminate or minimise all identified risks as per updated register	Quarterly reports to be submitted to council	4	4	4	4	4
The compliance to legislation is being monitored	Internal controls are established	Audit Committee is functional (audit committee meetings)	Quarterly reports are submitted to Council	4	4	4	4	4
		Internal audit unit is functional	Quarterly reports per annum	4	4	4	4	4
Municipality reports about the implementation of its powers and functions	The Municipality account to all stakeholders;	Drafts of Annual and Annual Performance Reports are compiled and tabled before council	2 report per annum	2	2	2	2	2
Municipality is not prepared to deal with disasters	Municipality is prepared to deal with disasters in its jurisdiction	Revise disaster management contingency plans developed and implemented before during and after disasters	1 plan required	1	1	1	1	1

KPA 3- Local Economic Development								
Status Quo	Objective	Performance Indicator	Baseline	5 Year targets				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Many inhabitants do not have decent jobs	Poverty relief through effective basic service delivery and job creation	Number of jobs created through municipality's local, economic development initiatives including capital projects including EPWP	100	100	100	100	100	100
Some inhabitants does not have the skills needed for business development	Ensure effective service delivery through transformation, capacity building and infrastructure development	Establishment of LED unit within Municipality	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Nr of SMME's are trained in different field s of business management	50	10	10	10	10	10
		Nr of Business stands developed and available in different communities	30	10	5	5	5	5
Some inhabitants does not have the skills needed for business development	Form linkages in order to facilitate skills development.	Enrol SMME's on SEDA training programmes.	40	40	40	40	40	40
		Capacitate municipal LED officials.	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Investigation of shopping centre at Pofadder	1	1	1	1	1	1
Some sectors are prominent in area with regards to economic development	Assist with economic interventions in sector development (agricultural, mining, tourism and renewable energy)	Adopt a commonage policy focusing on revenue enhancement	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Assist with development of SLP's	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Implementation of Tourism Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Consider availability of land for renewable energy projects	1	1	1	1	1	1

KPA 4- Financial Viability and Management								
Status Quo	Objective	Performance Indicator	Baseline	5 Year targets				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
The Municipality has develop a number of policies to give affect to the implementation of acts;	Promote sound financial management through legislation	Revision of financial related policies for efficient implementation	6	6	6	6	6	6
Some households are not capable to pay rates and taxes.		Percentage of households earning less than R1100 per month with access to free basic services	100% spending on applications per financial year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Municipality expect to receive income and spend in every financial year.		Preparation of compliant budget for every financial year (three year cycle) and financial statements every financial year	1 draft budget at 31 March; 1 final budget at 31 May	1	1	1	1	1
			1 set financial statements	1	1	1	1	1
Funds transferred to Municipality;s account must be spend to address the inhabitants needs.	To ensure that all monies allocated for development is spend timeously.	Percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's integrated development plan	100% spending on all capital projects	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage spent on Library Development Funds annually paid into municipal account	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fix and movable assets are utilised to the benefit of communities	Obtain the optimal benefits out of municipal assets in such a manner to ensure longer endurance	Implementation of GRAP compliant asset register and effective asset management system	1 asset register required	1	1	1	1	1
Municipality reports regulary to its	Account timeously and to the relevant stakeholders	Nr of Report to be prepared to inform council and relevant sector departments	Monthly, Quarterly, mid- year reports are required	3	3	3	3	3
Municipality has to procure goods and services in performing its functions.	Procure goods and services following the correct procedures and practices to the satisfactory of the municipality	Contract register is up to date	1 register	1	1	1	1	1
		Evaluation of service providers rendering services to the municipality	Quarter reports must be submitted to accounting officer	4	4	4	4	4

Municipality uses electronic systems to perform its functions.	To ensure readiness of operational systems for effective	Ensure 100% maintenance and security in respect of general ledger accounting and other information systems	100% functioning of systems	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Municipality has measurement in place to ensure public monies are spent to their benefits only	To fight against corruption systems and officials	Revise and Implement the Anti-Fraud / Corruption plan and Proper system of internal control	1	1	1	1	1	1
Municipality owe some creditors for more than 120 days	Maintain relationships with service providers	Number of outstanding creditors (more than 120 days) are paid	4 services providers are owed for more than 120 days	4	4	4	4	4
Municipality struggles financially to managed in performing its powers and functions	Ensure the viability of the municipality to the advantage of its inhabitants	Viability of the municipality as per ratios set out in regulation 10 (g) of the MSA Regulations, 2001	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

KPA 5- Institutional Development and Transformation								
Status Quo	Objective	Performance Indicator	Baseline	5 Year targets				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
The municipality needs a staff component to perform its powers and functions of	Establish an ideal hierarchical structure for satisfied service delivery	Organogram is revised and adopted by council	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Number of job evaluations are completed according to the TASK system	80	80	80	80	80	80
Municipality does not have women in the top positions of the administration	Ensure equity in recruitment and selection processes	Number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's	3	3	3	3	3	3
Appointed employees comply to the requirements of recruitment and selection policy	Employment of key personnel for improved service delivery	Nr of employees's personal records are up to date;	80	80	80	80	80	80
Many employees need to be trained to enhance their skills.	Motivate and develop staff in different positions to deliver satisfied services	Workplace skills plan is developed and submitted to LGSETA	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Percentage of a municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees are not well informed about employers policies and procedures	Ensure that staff is well informed about legislation and codes of good practices	Nr. of Collective agreements are implemented	4	4	4	4	4	4
		Nr of staff meetings being held	4	4	4	4	4	4
Employees are paid for their services rendered to their employers	Ensure that human resources are correctly remunerated for their services to the municipality	Nr of employees being remunerated for rendering services to the Municipality	80 salaries to be paid	80	80	80	80	80
		Contributions to third parties are paid every month	4 parties to be paid	4	4	4	4	4

List of Capital Projects

The list of project below indicates how projects will be tackle by annum. However, any project can be implemented at any financial year as being recommended by management to council and depending of the amount(s) of funds allocated per DORA.

The list will be adapted with the annually revision as projects are completed or the priorities are

CAPITAL PROJECTS									
Financial Year	KPA	IDP Nr.	mSCOA Project Nr	Project Name	Location	Ward	Funded	Estimated Project Cost (R)	Funder (Programme)
Year 1	Basic services and Infrastructure	NC067/C1	000001	Pella Bulk Water Storage Reticulation Netw ork and Pre-paid w atermeters	Pella	3	Yes	20 000 000,00	COGTA (MIG)
		NC067/C2	000002	Supply New Toilet Structures to households w ithout toilet facilities	Onseepkans Pofadder Pella Witbank	1,2,3,4	No	1 000 000,00	Dept. Public Works and Roads (EPWP)
		NC067/C3		MIG 1359: Pofadder Bulk Water Supply Augmentation- Phase 3 (Pipeline- 12 km & Refurbishment of existing pum psation- w hite building)	Pofadder	4	Yes	15 000 000,00	Dept. COGHSTA
		NC067/C4		Purchase of TLB and tipper truck	Pofadder	4	No	850 000,00	Vedanta Zinc International BMC
		NC067/C5		Installation of Prepaid w ater Meters	Onseepkans Pofadder			20 000 000,00	Vedanta Zinc International BMC
Year 2		NC067/C6		Refurbishment of existing oxidation Ponds	Pofadder	2	Yes	10 000 000,00	Water And Sanitation (WWTW)
		NC067/C7		Construction of New Oxidation Ponds- Phase 1	Pella	3	Yes	15 000 000,00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		NC067/C8		Closure of existing landfill site (Consulting)	Pofadder		No	1 300 000,00	DWS
		NC067/C9		Establish new landfill site for Pofadder (Consulting)	Pella & Witbank	2	No	2 000 000,00	Dept. COGHSTA (MIG)
		NC067/C10		Construction of new landfill sites	Pella & Witbank		No	20 000 000,00	DWS
		NC067/C11		Connection of Households to reticulation netw ork	Pofadder	2 & 4	No	2,000,000.00	Dept. Energy (INEP)

CAPITAL PROJECTS									
Financial Year	KPA	IDP Nr.	mSCOA Project Nr	Project Name	Location	Ward	Funded	Estimated Project Cost	Funder (Programme)
Year 3		NC067/C12		Closure of existing landfill site (Construction)	Pofadder		No	5 000 000,00	DWS
		NC067/C13		Construction of new water network and reservoir)	Onseepkans		No	15 000 000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
		NC067/C14		Design of stormwater reticulation	All Towns		No	1 500 000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
		NC067/C15		Construction of storm-water reticulation	All Towns		No	15 000 000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
		NC067/C16		Development of cemetery (PSP)	Pofadder	3	No	1 500 000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
Year 4		NC067/C17		Design of additional office accommodation	Pofadder		No	2 000 000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
		NC067/C18		Construction of additional offices	Pofadder		No	4 000 000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
		NC067/C19		Development of cemetery at Pella (PSP)	Pella	3	No	1 500 000,00	COGHSTA (MIG)
Year 5		NC067/C20		Municipal areas- Upgrading of Gravel roads to paved roads	Pella, Onseepkans	1, 2, 3, 4	No	1 000 000,00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		NC067/C21		Construction of New Oxidation Ponds- Phase 1	Onseepkans	1	Yes	2,500,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		NC067/C22		Witbank Oxidation Ponds- Phase 1	Witbank	4	Yes	2,800,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		NC067/C23		Equip Viljoensdraai's community hall with kitchen, dressing room and bathroom facilities	Onseepkans	1	No	R 350 000,00	Funder (SLP)
		NC067/C24		Refurbishment of Onseepkans Bulk water Supply- Pump station	Onseepkans	1	Yes	1,000,000.00	Dept. Water Affairs and Sanitation
		NC067/C25		Renovation of Community Halls	Pofadder, Onseepkans	1,4	No	300,000.00	Funder (Konkonsies Community Trust)
		NC067/C26		Construction of Witbank Community Centre	Witbank	4	No	1,200,000.00	Dept. COGTA (MIG)
		NC067/C27		Purchase vehicles especially equipped for firefighting	Pofadder	4	No	1,800,000,00	Funder (Kaxu Community Trust)

Financial Viability and Management			Development of Budget for next financial year					Operating Budget
			Compilation of Financial Statements					Operating Budget
			Adjustment Budget					Operating Budget
			Revision of Indigent Register					Operating Budget
Institutional Development and Management			Development of HR Strategy					SALGA
	NC067/O13		Job Evaluations for filled positions	Khal-MA LM				Operating Budget
	NC067/O15		Implementation of Workplace Skills Plan	Khal-MA LM				Operating Budget

Budget

The table below is an estimation of capital expenditure for the 2019/2020- 2021/2022 financial year.

All operating expenditure are set out in the approved budget of the Municipality. The Budget will be approved on the same day as the IDP.

The amounts mentioned is only for the 2020/21 financial year as per DORA and other sources.

Capital Expenditure			
Income Source	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
MIG- COGTA-	6,700,000.00	Pella Construction of Bulk Water Reticulation	6,700,000.00
		Computer Equipment	200,000.00
		TOTAL	6,900,000.00

J. Alignment with National and Provincial objectives and programmes

This integrated development plan (IDP) is informed by the following:

1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The following development objectives has been adopted to give effect to the National Development Plan

Chapter	Objectives
Chapter 3- ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unemployment rate should fall from 24.9 percent in June 20 12 to 14 percent by 2020 and to 6 percent by 2030. This requires an additional 11 million jobs. Total employment should rise from 13 million to 24 million. 2. The proportion of adults working should increase from 41 percent to 61 percent. 3. The proportion of adults in rural areas working should rise from 29 percent to 40 percent. 4. The labour force participation rate should rise from 54 percent to 65 percent. 5. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should increase by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4 percent over the period. GDP per capita should increase from about from about R50 000 per person in 2010 to R110 000 per person in 2030 in constant prices. 5. The proportion of national income earned by the bottom 40 percent should rise from about from 6 percent today to 10 percent in 2030. 6. Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups. Exports (as measured in volume terms) should grow by 6 percent a year to 2030 with non-traditional exports growing by 10 percent a year. 7. Increase national savings from 16 percent of GDP to 25 percent. 8. The level of gross fixed capital formation should rise from 17 percent to 30 percent, with public sector fixed investment rising to 10 percent of GDP by 2030. 9. Public employment programmes should reach 1 million by 20 15 and 2 Million people by 2030.
Chapter 4 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90 percent by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest. 2.. The country would need an additional 29 000 MW of electricity by 2030. About 10 900MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying new build of more than 40 000 MW: 3. At least 20 000 MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources. 4. Ensure that all people have access to dean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water. 5. Reduce water demand in urban areas to 15 percent below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030. 6. The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2030, public transport will be user friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless 7. Durban port capacity should increase from 3 million containers a year to 20 million by 2040. 8. Competitively priced and widely available broadband.

Chapter	Objectives
CHAPTER 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy. 2. A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million hectares of land, 848kms of coastline and 4 172 square kilometres of ocean are protected). 3. Achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025. 4. By 2030, an economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched. 5. Zero emission building standards by 2030. 6. Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year. 7. At least 20 000 MW of renewable energy should be contracted by 2030. 8. Improved disaster preparedness for extreme climate events. 9. Increased investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.
CHAPTER 6: INCLUSIVE RURAL ECONOMY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro- processing and related sectors by 2030. 2. Maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products.
CHAPTER 8: TRANSFORMING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well integrated across the spheres of government. 2. Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well located land by 2030. 3. More people living closer to their places of work:. 4. Better quality public transport. 5. More jobs in or close to dense, urban townships.
CHAPTER 15: NATION BUILDING AND SOCIAL COHESION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote citizen participation in forums such as Integrated Development Plans, Ward Committees, School Governing Boards and Community Policing Forums. 2. Work towards a social compact for growth, employment and equity.

2. STATE OF NATION ADDRESS (SONA) 2020

The president of South Africa, Honourable Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa delivered another State of Nation Address (SONA) for 2020 and put focus on the following issues which will have an impact on local government.

(1). The Economy

Our economy has not grown at any meaningful rate for over a decade. Even as jobs are being created, the rate of unemployment is deepening. The recovery of our economy has stalled as persistent energy shortages have disrupted businesses and people's lives. Several state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are in distress, and our public finances are under severe pressure.

The people of South Africa, who carry this burden, confronted by rising living costs, unemployment, unable to escape poverty, unable to realise your potential.

(2). HIV/ AIDS

It is about the 6.8 million South Africans who know their HIV status, about the five million people who have been initiated on antiretroviral treatment and the 4.2 million people whose HIV viral load is, as a consequence, undetectable. These are not just statistics. These are lives of ordinary citizens being improved. They are signs of progress.

(3). Job creation

Through the Jobs Summit, labour, business, government and communities together have to find solutions to the unemployment crisis, and we continue to meet at the beginning of every month, the Deputy President and myself, to remove blockages and drive interventions that will save and create jobs.

Business, labour and government together have to craft master plans for those industries that have the greatest potential for growth.

We have steadily improved the reach of education, improved the quality of health care and tended to the basic needs of the poor. Without growth there will be no jobs, and without jobs there will be no meaningful improvement in the lives of our people.

This SoNA is, therefore, about inclusive growth.

It is about the critical actions we take this year to build a capable state and place our economy on the path to recovery.

This year, we fix the fundamentals. Without growth there will be no jobs, and without jobs there will be no meaningful improvement in the lives of our people.

We pursue critical areas of growth. The load-shedding of the last few months has had a debilitating effect on our country. It has severely set back our efforts to rebuild the economy and to create jobs. Every time it occurs, it disrupts people's lives, causing frustration, inconvenience, hardship.

(4) Electricity and ESCOM

At its core, load-shedding is the inevitable consequence of Eskom's inability over many years – due to debt, lack of capacity and state capture – to service its power plants. The reality that we will need to accept is that in order for Eskom to undertake the fundamental maintenance necessary to improve the reliability of supply, load-shedding will remain a possibility for the immediate future.

Where load-shedding is unavoidable, it must be undertaken in a manner that is predictable and minimises disruption and the cost to firms and households. Over the next few months, as Eskom works to restore its operational capabilities, we will be implementing measures that will fundamentally change the trajectory of energy generation in our country.

Measures to rapidly and significantly increase generation capacity outside of Eskom:

- A Section 34 Ministerial Determination will be issued shortly, by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, to give effect to the Integrated Resource Plan 2019, enabling the development of additional grid capacity from renewable energy, natural gas, hydro power, battery storage and coal.
- Procurement of emergency power from projects that can deliver electricity into the grid within three to 12 months from approval.
- The National Energy Regulator will continue to register small scale distributed generation for own use of under one megawatt (MW), for which no licence is required.
- The National Energy Regulator will ensure that all applications by commercial and industrial users to produce electricity for own use above 1MW are processed within the prescribed 120 days. It should be noted that there is now no limit to installed capacity above 1MW.

- Bid window 5 of the renewable energy Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and work with producers to accelerate the completion of window 4 projects.
- Negotiation for supplementary power purchase agreements to acquire additional capacity from existing wind and solar plants.
- Measures to enable municipalities in good financial standing to procure their own power from IPPs.

Eskom has started with the process of divisionalising its three operating activities – generation, transmission and distribution – each of which will have its own board and management structures.

The social partners organised under the National Economic Development and Labour Council have agreed on the principles of a social compact on electricity.

Through this compact the social partners seek an efficient, productive and fit-for-purpose Eskom that generates electricity at affordable prices for communities and industries.

This requires both a drastic reduction in costs – including a review of irregular contracts – and measures to mobilise resources that will reduce Eskom’s debt and inject fresh capital where needed.

The social partners – trade unions, business, community-based organisations and government – are committed to mobilising funding to address Eskom’s financial crisis in a financially sustainable manner.

(5) Climate Change

We will finalise the Climate Change Bill, which provides a regulatory framework for the effective management of inevitable climate change impacts by enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change – and identifying new industrial opportunities in the green economy.

(6) Public Finances

We need to fix our public finances. After years of state capture, corruption and mismanagement, we are working to ensure that all SOEs are able to fulfil their developmental mandate and be financially sustainable. In consultation with the Presidential SOE Council, we will undertake a process of rationalisation of our SOEs and ensure that they serve strategic economic or developmental purposes.

The National Treasury and the SARB are working together to ease pressure on business and consumers.

Establish a sovereign wealth fund as a means to preserve and grow the national endowment of our nation, giving practical meaning to the injunction that the people shall share in the country’s wealth.

Establishment of a state bank as part of our effort to extend access to financial services to all South Africans.

The extent of the state capture, corruption and mismanagement in SOEs is best demonstrated at South Africans Airways, which was placed in business rescue late last year.

The business rescue practitioners are expected to unveil their plans for restructuring the airline in the next few weeks.

In the interests of South Africa's aviation industry and our economy, it is essential that a future restructured airline is commercially and operationally sustainable and is not dependent on further government funding.

(7) Anti- Corruption

We will not let up in the fight against corruption and state capture. We need to work together to root out corruption and strengthen the rule of law. We should not solicit or pay bribes or engage in corrupt acts.

We should upgrade our culture of reporting crime when we see it being committed.

This battle can only succeed if it is taken on by the whole of society, if we build a formidable social compact of all formations.

We therefore welcome the work of the joint government and civil society working group charged with developing a national anti-corruption strategy and implementation plan, which is close to completion of this phase of its work.

We plan to launch the strategy by mid-year.

(8) Infrastructure Development

The Infrastructure Fund implementation team has finalised the list of shovel-ready projects and has begun work to expand private investment into public infrastructure sectors with revenue streams.

These include areas like student accommodation, social housing, independent water production, rail freight branch lines, embedded electricity generation, municipal bulk infrastructure, and broadband roll-out.

The team has a project pipeline with potential investments of over R700 billion over the next 10 years, including both government and non-government contributions.

The social housing programme to build rental housing for low-income families is at implementation stage, which could leverage as much as R9 billion of private investment in the construction of 37 000 rental apartments.

Road construction on the site has commenced, and I will soon be visiting the site to ensure that we take this work forward.

We are launching a Tourism Equity Fund this year to stimulate transformation in tourism.

(9) Youth Employment

We are confronted by the crisis of youth unemployment. Of the 1.2 million young people who enter the labour market each year, approximately two thirds remain outside of employment, education and training.

More than half of all young people are unemployed. We need to make this country work for young people, so that they can work for our country.

The solution to this crisis must be two-pronged – we must all create opportunities for youth employment and self-employment.

On youth employment, we begin the implementation of the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention – six priority actions over the next five years to reduce youth unemployment.

First, we are creating pathways for young people into the economy.

We are building cutting-edge solutions to reach young people where they are – online, on the phone and in person.

This will allow them to receive active support, information and work readiness training to increase their employability and match themselves to opportunities.

Starting this month, we are launching five prototype sites in five provinces that will grow to a national network reaching three million young people through multiple channels.

This will allow them to receive active support, information and work readiness training to increase their employability and match themselves to opportunities.

Secondly, we are fundamentally changing how we prepare young people for the future of work, providing shorter, more flexible courses in specific skills that employers in fast-growing sectors need.

Thirdly, we are developing new and innovative ways to support youth entrepreneurship and self-employment.

Fourthly, we are scaling up the Youth Employment Service and working with TVET colleges and the private sector to ensure that more learners receive practical experience in the workplace to complete their training.

Fifthly, we are establishing the first cohort of a Presidential Youth Service Programme that will unlock the agency of young people and provide opportunities for them to earn an income while contributing to nation building.

Finally, we will lead a youth employment initiative which will be funded by setting aside 1% of the budget to deal with the high levels of youth unemployment.

As part of this intervention, the National Youth Development Agency and the Department of Small Business Development will provide grant funding and business support to 1.000 young entrepreneurs in the next 100 days – starting tomorrow.

(10) Women empowerment

The empowerment of women is critical to inclusive economic growth. We are introducing the SheTradesZA platform to assist women-owned businesses to participate in global value chains and markets. Over the next five years, the Industrial Development Corporation is targeting R10 billion of own and partner funding for women-empowered businesses.

To create a larger market for small businesses, we plan to designate 1.000 locally produced products that must be procured from Small, Medium and Micro Entreprises. The Procurement Bill will soon be presented to Parliament as part of our efforts to empower black and emerging businesses and advance radical economic transformation.

(11) Fourth Industrial Revolution

The Presidential Commission on the Fourth Industrial Revolution has made far-reaching recommendations that impact on nearly every aspect of the economy and in many areas of our lives.

The commission's report provides us with the tools to ensure that we extract the greatest benefit of these revolutionary technological changes. An important condition for the success of our digital economy is the availability of high demand spectrum to expand broadband access and reliability.

The regulator, the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, has undertaken to conclude the licensing of high demand spectrum for industry via auction before the end of 2020.

(12) Strengthening Local Government

A broad range of critical work is being done across government to strengthen the capacity of local government, as the sphere of government closest to the people, to achieve its developmental mandate of finding sustainable ways to meet the social, economic and material needs of communities and improve the quality of their lives.

Provincial and national government will re-double their efforts to support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities as required by Section 154 of the Constitution and provide for the monitoring and support of municipalities.

The measures that will be taken will complement the objectives of the new district-based model of development, that seeks to take an integrated approach to service delivery

This year, we plan to expand the DDM to 23 new districts, drawing on lessons from the three pilot districts – OR Tambo District Municipality, Ethekewini and Waterberg District Municipality.

3. SA Budget Speech

The minister for finance in the South African cabinet, in his budget speech focus on the issues below. These issues has a direct impact on local government:

(1) FUEL LEVY

To adjust for inflation, the fuel levy goes up by 25 cents per litre, of which 16 cents is for the general fuel levy and 9 cents is for the Road Accident Fund levy. Despite this increase, the liabilities of the RAF are forecast to exceed R600 billion by 2022/23. We need to take urgent

steps to reduce this risk to the fiscus and bring about a more equitable way of sharing these costs. One option is to introduce compulsory third-party insurance.

(2) PROGRAMME SPENDING ADJUSTMENTS

Adjustments are mainly in conditional grants for provinces and municipalities. For human settlements, adjustments amount to R14.6 billion over the MTEF. There are also adjustments of R2.8 billion to the municipal infrastructure grant.

(3) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

8.2 Million young people between the ages of 15 and 34 are not in education, employment or training. Government through Presidential Youth Employment Intervention is committed to help them by raising skills and improving the matching of young people and jobs is an important focus of the

The Jobs Fund projects have created more than 175 000 permanent jobs, and helped 21 000 people into internships and created 59 900 short term jobs of which 65 per cent went to youth.

Resources will be reprioritised to raise spending on this critical area. We will start work immediately. More details will be given in the 2020 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement.

(4) SUPPORTING AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM

Agriculture and Tourism will be supported over the medium term. Government has allocated R495.1 million to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development to improve compliance with biosecurity and support exports.

(5) STRENGTHENING MUNICIPALITIES

For all South Africans, the “state” is their municipality. Allocations to local government help municipalities provide basic services and are a powerful redistribution tool.

Mr President, the National Treasury asked members of the public to provide tips to guide our thinking as we shaped this Budget. Today we are joined by Ms Akhona Mgwele from Gauteng who advised us to “support greater local economic development in municipalities.” We agree with her!

I am therefore pleased to announce that local government is allocated R426 billion from nationally-raised funds over the MTEF.

The Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and I have agreed that our officials will find ways to use the allocations made through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant to ensure that municipalities not only build new infrastructure but also maintain the infrastructure they already have.

4. SOPA (STATE OF NATION ADDRESS) 2020 - NORTHERN CAPE

The Premier of the Northern Cape Provincial government focus on the following areas which has an impact on municipal planning: In her State of Province Address for 2019, the

(1). Agriculture

The implementation of the CASP and Ilema Letsema Funding Programme resulted into the creation of 726 work opportunities, mainly through infrastructure development and vineyard development.

Young farmers have been deployed to various commercial enterprises for training and mentoring on established farms for a period of two years. The objective is to develop a pool of young producers, to provide a platform for active participation of youth in Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.

Commercial farmers are expected to transfer farming knowledge and skills to young graduates. Eighty (80) young graduates are employed at various commercial enterprises for this purpose.

The province continues to make financial resources available to students in need through the provision of bursaries. For this financial year 366 bursaries were awarded in the province by the state, SETA's, government Departments and the Premier's Trust Fund. In addition to this 6418 TVET students were awarded bursaries through NSFAS.

(2). Youth Employment

A general database of unemployed youth who are seeking work opportunities has been established by the NYDA through the Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP). This online system will enable unemployed youth across the Province who seek employment to apply for jobs. It will also help prospective employers to headhunt and be connected with young job seekers.

(3) Namakwa Special Economic Zone

To highlight some few anchor projects which will provide opportunities for potential public private partnerships and yield the requisite investment and employment opportunities for the province, the projects are:

- Kathu Industrial Park,
- Namakwa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), and
- Northern Cape Metals Industrial Cluster.

As I have mentioned during the SONA debate, we appreciate our President's commitment in convening the Investment Council as this platform enabled us to secure an anchor investor for the proposed Namakwa SEZ. This investment amounts to R26 billion translating to 6 000 temporary and 1 850 permanent jobs. The current zinc mining activities will trigger a new wave of industrial and economic development in the region. The envisaged number of direct and indirect jobs to be created across this multi-nodal corridor is 30 000.

(4). Basic Services and Housing

The Minister for Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation agreed that the entire Province be declared a Priority Human Settlements Development Area. This is informed by the fact that the province is vast, extremely arid and drought-stricken as well as presenting a unique opportunity for spatial transformation. The Minister agreed that, while the population of the province is small as a proportion of the national population, the housing needs of the people of the Northern Cape warrants a national focus. This means that in the next five years we have determined to:

- Implement multiple-programmes in line with the District Development Model to build integrated settlements and realise spatial transformation.

- Use 10% of the annual human settlements budget of the province to rectify all defective houses in the province.
- Ensure that over the medium to long term, there are no informal settlements, but rather planned smart settlements.
- Mobilise mining companies and other partners to join government in investing in the development of critical and much needed infrastructure.

5. Northern Cape Budget 2020

The MEC for Finance, Economic Development and Tourism, in his budget speech for the 2019/ 2020 financial year make provision for:

- (1) R3.5 billion to municipal infrastructure for the next three years.
- (2) R1 billion for the provision of housing in the province consisting of housing for military veterans and restoration title deeds.
- (3) An amount **R3.5 billion** in Local Government infrastructure of which **R293 million** in the Namakwa district. This funding for infrastructure in local government will come in the form of Municipal:
 - (a) Infrastructure Grant (MIG),
 - (b) Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG),
 - (c) Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG) and
 - (d) Integrated Network Electrification Programme (INEP).
- (4) Department of **Sport, Arts and Culture** is allocated an amount of **R416 million**, of which **R167 million** is earmarked towards the construction of libraries and the procurement of books and Mass Participation and Sport Development grant is further allocated an amount of **R32 million**.

K. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES

The list below consist out of the programmes and projects, managed by government departments and parastatals, which will proceed in the next financial year. It is not confirm which projects is completed. Therefore, the projects remain on the list and a new lists will be provided in the final plan.

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE- USUALLY AFTER NDM IDP FORUM DURING APRIL. WILL FOLLOW UP

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAMME	PROJECT	AMOUNT	LOCATION
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development				
COGTA				
Education				
Economic Development and Tourism				
Environmental Affairs, Forestry and Forestry				
Health				
Roads and Public Works				
Social Development				
Water and Sanitation				

5.4 Projects funded and managed by some private companies'- Community Social Responsibility (CSR) and Social Labour Plans (SLP's)

LIST WILL BE COMPLETED WITH FINAL DOCUMENT AFTER FURNISHED BY RELEVANT COMPANIES

7. APPROVAL

I, in my capacity as mayor of Khâl- Ma Municipality certify and confirm that this revised IDP is submitted to and approved by council during its ordinary/ special on ... May 2020 at Pofadder.

Pasqueline Adonia Van Heerden

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Signature